THE

Repository

OF

ARTS, LITERATURE, COMMERCE,

Manufactures, Fashions, and Politics,

For NOVEMBER, 1811.

VOL. VI.

The Thirty-fifth Number.

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TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We earnestly solicit communications (post paid) from the professors of the arts in general, as well as authors, respecting works which they may have in hand. We conceive that the evident advantage which must accrue to both from the more extensive publicity that will be given to their productions through the medium of the Repository, *needs only to be mentioned, to induce them to favour us with such information, which shall always meet with the most prompt attention.*

Certain interior arrangements which are now making in Carleton House, *have rendered it impossible for us to finish our engraving of the truly classical and elegant Staircase of that edifice, which was intended to accompany our present Number; and are likely to prevent its appearance for a month or two.*

Mr. Thomas Slee *is informed, that his* Problems *arrived too late for insertion this month, but will certainly be given in our next.*

The plan of the proposed improvements in the River Thames will be noticed in our next publication.

The poem entitled the Comet, *is too flaming an article to be admitted, without danger of scorching our fingers, into the* Repository.

J. S. *seems to entertain no mean opinion of the merits of his communication, which are, indeed, of such a transcendent order, that we fear they would confound the understandings of our readers; and must therefore decline its insertion.*

Having been applied to by various Ladies, particularly in the country, to furnish them now and then with Patterns for Needle-work, and always ready to comply with any reasonable request, we present them with one in this Number, and shall occasionally continue the practice.

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MAHARAJA SERFOJI'S ... MAHAL

——————The suffrage of the wise,
The praise that's worth ambition, is attain'd
By sense alone, and dignity of mind.

ARMSTRONG.

CONVERSATIONS ON THE ARTS.—By JUNINUS.

(Continued from p. 191.)

MISS *Eve.* What enables you and me, Angelica Catalani, and Billington, to excel others so much in singing? Is it something different in the make of our windpipes? is it the having a long one like the birds that make a great noise? or does it proceed from the smoothness or roughness of the rings? In what does the excellence of singing consist?

Miss *K.* Principally in natural richness and artificial refinement. Farinelli excelled all the moderns in this gift of nature. Suppose, Miss Eve, you were in a country churchyard at night, and every thing very still. The clock strikes the hour: after the last stroke you hear the sound lessen to a wonderful degree of faintness, still diminishing extremely gradually, still unbroken, nothing tremulous, still wonderfully clear and solid, still the same, till at length it quite dies away upon the ear. No one has been known to produce this effect like Farinelli. A noble lady was once so enraptured with the performance of this great singer, that she exclaimed—"One God, one king, one Farinelli!" Even Gabrielli could never express this delicate solidity, this gentle gradation, like that extraordinary man.—Here is a picture of Fairies Revelling.

Miss *Eve.* How elegant and beautiful! Fairies feasting on mushrooms as on tables—white blossoms spread over them like table-cloths

—little goblets and glasses advancing, of themselves, full, and returning empty as by magic; while some are sipping from acorns—the glow-worms like little lamps about the trees—the moon riding above them all, apparently looking on—some of the fairies tripping so lightly that the grass does not seem to bend under their feet.

Miss *K*. These thoughts are borrowed from the poets; the machinery of colours, and the light and shade, from Paul Veronese and Rubens; the harmony of the lines principally from Raphael; the airs of the head and fantastic dresses from Goltzius and Fuseli. This altogether forms a picture that I may without vanity pronounce with you to be elegant and beautiful, because at the same time I acknowledge that it is not my own, but a compilation of the best productions in their several departments. This would pass upon the world as an original, and I should obtain great credit for my fancy or genius; how little deserved, is obvious: yet upon little better ground than this is erected the fame of many a celebrated artist and many a celebrated poet. Could young artists who know not how to study, hear me now, they would see at once what they never saw before; they would learn not to trust to the poverty of individual intellect; they would not attempt what has never been performed. They may flatter themselves with the idea of the powers of their genius, and after many failures, find out the truth, that it is only flattery. In the same way every subject, according to its nature, may be treated; and by the same method every subject with no better claims may be made to pass for an original.

Miss *Eve*. Will you repeat some of the poetry from which you have borrowed these ideas? There is much romantic fancy in fairy descriptions.

Miss *K*.

Then o'er a mushroom's head
Our table-cloth we spread;
A grain of rye or wheat,
The diet that we eat;
Pearly drops of dew we drink,
In acorn cups fill'd to the brink.

The grasshopper, gnat, and fly,
Serve for our minstrelsy:
Grace said, we dance a while,
And so the time beguile;
And if the moon doth hide her head,
The glow-worm lights us up to bed.

SHAKSPEARE.

Where the bee sucks there lurk I;
In a cowslip's bell I lie,
There I couch when owls do cry;
On the back's bat I do fly
After sun-set merrily.
Merrily, merrily shall I live now,
Under the blossom that hangs on the bough.

SHAKSPEARE.

He saw a train profusely gay
Come prankling o'er the place.

But trust me, gentles, never yet
Was dight a masking half so neat,
Or half so rich before;
The country lent the sweet perfumes,
The sea the pearl, the sky the plumes,
The town its silken store.

The dancing past, the board was laid,
And sicker such a feast was made
As heart and lip desire:
Withouten hands the dishes fly,
The glasses with a wish come nigh,
And with a wish retire.

PARNELL.

We revel by moonlight with pomp and delight,
Our grove we illuminate glorious to see
With glittering glow-worms begemming each tree.

MRS. LETITIA PILKINGTON.

Thus I set my printless feet
O'er the cowslip's velvet head,
That bends not as I tread.

MILTON.

These are the principal thoughts in the picture. Were I to paint other pieces on this subject, I could procure other interesting ideas from similar sources.—Here is another picture of the arrival of the Fairy Queen.

Miss *Eve.* What fancy and splendour!

Miss *K.* This fairy queen I copied a great deal from the procession of Anne Boleyn, queen of King Henry VIII. to Westminster Hall from the Tower, May 31, 1533. I parodied from this part of the description of that procession:—

" Her majesty sat in a chair covered with tissue of silver, and drawn by two beautiful horses clothed in white damask, and led by her footmen. She was dressed in a silver brocade with a mantle of the same furred with ermine; her hair hung loose, and on her head was a chaplet adorned with jewels of inestimable value. Over the chair was a canopy of gold cloth, supported by sixteen knights, four at a time, with a silver bell hanging at each corner. The queen was followed by her chamberlain, and after him her master of the horse leading a stately pad, with a side-saddle and trappings of silver tissue. Then came seven ladies in crimson velvet faced with gold brocade, and mounted on beautiful horses richly trapped with gold. These were followed by two chariots covered with cloth of gold, in the first of which were the Duchess of Norfolk and Marchioness of Dorset, and in the second four ladies in crimson velvet; and several ladies in the same apparel on horseback adorned with beautiful trappings. These were followed by a third chariot, all in white, carrying six ladies in crimson velvet; then a fourth chariot all in red, in which were eight ladies in the same dress. These were followed by thirty gentlewomen, attendants on the ladies of honour, on horseback, dressed in silk and velvets; and the procession was closed by the guards well mounted and accoutred."

Some of the ideas I have borrowed from these lines of Shakspeare:—

Be kind and courteous to this gentleman,
Hop in his walks, and gambol in his eyes;
Feed him with apricots and dewberries,
With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries.
The honey-bags steal from the humble-bees,
And for night-tapers crop their waxen thighs,
And light them at the fiery glow-worm's eyes,
To have my love to bed and to arise;
And pluck the wings from painted butterflies,
To fan the moon-beams from his sleeping eyes.

I also considered this description from Milton's *Comus*, for some of the dancing figures:—

Ye fawns and ye dryads from hill, dale, and grove,
Trip, trip it along conducted by love,
Swiftly resort to Comus' gay court,
And in various measures shew love's various sport.

Now lighter and gayer, ye tinkling strings, sound;
Light, light in the air, ye nimble nymphs, bound;
Now, now, with quick feet, the ground beat, beat, beat,
Now, now, with quick feet, the ground beat, beat, beat.
Now cold and denying,
Now kind and complying,
Consenting, repenting,
Disdaining, complaining,
Indifference now feigning,
Again with quick feet, the ground beat, beat, beat.

I shew you the methods by which I am enabled to paint better pic-

tures than those who do not use the same means; I endeavour to make every source tributary to my works; and this is moreover the best method of improving the mind or genius.

I do not deny the existence of genius. That we have a different degree of excellence or defect of intellect, is too obvious to be contested. What I advance is, that there are methods by which persons who are not remarkable for this quality, may appear to the world to be very superior to many others that are in reality very eminently gifted with it; but trusting entirely to their native strength, appear to be what some of those apparently superior artists really are. Reynolds says, when recommending the painting of St. Paul's Cathedral, or rather the placing of pictures in it, that it is probably for want of such encouragement that we have never yet had an historical painter in a Protestant country.

Miss *Eve*. I observe a fairy hidden behind drapery; though so hidden, yet I can perceive by the marking that a little quaint figure is there concealed. There is also one advanced with a little cabinet, which makes another throw up his hands, and excites the mirth of the rest.

Miss *K*. The first idea I took from children at play; the second from a kind of anatomical observation. These I may more fairly claim as my own thoughts; they are both derived, not from genius, but from observation. Thunder and lightning, I mean the flash and the rumbling character, may also be delineated, with many other circumstances which artists do not yet seem to have thought of representing.

Miss *Eve*. What is the anatomical observation you allude to?

Miss *K*. There is in the human mind a very exact idea of the balance or ponderation of the body, which we have attained by great practice. We also make a very exact calculation of force, height, &c. Thus, for instance, if one person were to deliver a heavy box to another in such a way as to appear very light, the person who received it would make a wrong calculation, and probably let it fall. On the contrary, if a light box were delivered as if it were very heavy, the calculation would be equally false, and the arms of the person receiving it would fly up. So in regard to height; if a person were to run up stairs, after two or three steps a calculation would be formed, and if a stair were considerably higher or lower than where the calculation was made, this person would trip or fall.

Miss *Eve*. Fairies bring to my mind the joys of romantic love, all-conquering love, every where the same.

Miss *K*. Yes, in all nations, in all countries the same. Here are two descriptions of this passion, the one in the frigid, the other in the torrid zone:—

"Consider, Ajut, a few summer days and a few winter nights and the life of man is at an end. Night is the time of ease and festivity, of revels and gaiety; but what will be the flaming lamp, the delicious seal, or the soft oil, without the smile of Ajut?"—Dr. Johnson.

The other is supposed to be spoken by an Indian girl as she discharged an arrow:—

Ah! now, my chief, to battle go,
Dis token me will send,
Me wish it drive away de foe,
And be poor Rengo's friend.

Me arrow fly through fields of light,
And cut de milk-white air;
Me wish it go where Rengo fight,
And tell him Zela's care.

She well remember where he find
Poor Zela's sister dear*;
He see her face, it please my mind,
And make me drop de tear.

Me tank HIM 'bove blue mountain top,
Dat send de bark and corn,
And bid de fire and great gun stop,
And make de hut so warm.

But since dat day me weep my fill,
For ah! him love me dearly;
Ah! much me fear de foe him kill,
And dat kill Zela nearly.

My arrow fly and take him part,
Me fight too if I dare;
But if it strike poor Rengo's heart,
Me tink it find me there.

JUNINUS.

* Rengo was of an opposite party; he gained admittance to Zela by bringing intelligence of her sister, who had been taken from her, and found by Rengo.

THE CANAL OF LANGUEDOC, OR A NOVEL METHOD OF RAISING WAYS AND MEANS.

EVERY body has heard of the Canal of Languedoc, that stupendous effort of human ingenuity and perseverance, which connects the Mediterranean with the Bay of Biscay; and by which a traveller may, under favourable circumstances, arrive from the shores of England at Genoa in little more than a week's time*. The honour of this great national undertaking history assigns to Louis XIV. although it was his minister, the celebrated Colbert, who caused it to be executed; and, if we dive a step further into the concatenation of primary causes, we shall find the name of Riquetti, who proposed the plan to Colbert, and who, by directing and superintending its execution, earned for himself and his posterity (the house of Caraman) immense wealth. Nay, strictly speaking, it is not even Riquetti with whom the original merit will rest, if we chuse to pursue our enquiry, since it is well

* The following short account of the Canal of Languedoc, extracted from the President de Goguet's *Origines des Loix, des Arts, et des Sciences*, may probably be acceptable to our readers on the present occasion:—

The Canal of Languedoc, from its entrance in the port of *Cette* to *Thoulouse*, is more than 70 leagues in length, and 30 feet in breadth. They were often obliged to make angles, and wind it round the mountains, to preserve the level, to fix it upon piles in boggy grounds, to sustain it upon bridges or stone arches in the vallies, to hew down or lower certain mountains; in fine, to pierce through others, and vault them to receive this canal. They dug out above two millions of cubic fathoms of earth, and more than 5000 of rock. One hundred and fourteen sluices were constructed for barges to go up and down, sixteen enormous dykes to repel the torrent, twenty-four drains to let off the waters of the canal when it is in danger of filling up with mud or sand. In this work are reckoned upwards of 40,000 cubic fathoms of masonry.—ED.

known that the first idea of the enterprize was suggested to him by his own gardener. The name of this poor devil, however, history, with her usual justice and aversion from detail, has forgotten. *C'est tout comme chez nous;* witness, London Water-Works, New River, Sinking Fund, and other great establishments, of which the public enjoys the benefit without recollecting the name of the man in whose brains the first idea of them originated.

But to return to Riquetti; it is due to his memory to confess, that, although the original conception of the enterprize did not emanate from his brain, not only the merit of the plan, in its most minute details, and of its execution, entirely rests with him, but even the means of defraying the expence at the outset, solely proceed from his fertile genius. Riquetti's plan, founded on local surveys, and amply illustrated by drawings and calculations, being laid before the great Colbert, the latter, to ascertain its practicability, submitted the *Memoire* to the opinion of the most able engineers of France, by whom it was maturely considered in all its bearings; and, after the most careful and scrupulous investigation, pronounced not only practicable in every respect, but likely to prove the source of great wealth and prosperity to the southern provinces of the French empire. With emotions of joy Riquetti listened to that great minister's approbation of the undertaking; but the elation of his spirits suffered as rapid a depression when he heard that only one obstacle stood in the way of its present execution. The immense expence at which the human race had been destroyed in the ambitious contests of Louis XIV. had left no funds to defray an enterprize solely calculated for the benefit of mankind. The French exchequer, drained as it was, could little spare the sum of 500,000 livres (about £20,000), estimated by Riquetti as necessary to put the first hand to the work; and the financial science had not then arrived at that stage of modern perfection, which, by means of loans, entails misery on the unborn generation to atone for the extravagance of the past; nor was the theory of jobbing sufficiently understood to allure capitalists into subscriptions on the doubtful expectancy of future gain.

Under such discouraging circumstances, a man of ordinary talents would, in all probability, have despaired of accomplishing, for the present at least, his favourite project. Not so Riquetti; he knew, that in a few days the term for which the *fermiers généraux* had farmed the public revenue, would expire, and that consequently these contractors would have to treat for fresh engagements with the minister. All that Riquetti requested of Colbert was permission to be present at the approaching meetings in which the matter was to be negociated between the minister and the contractors; a request which was the more readily granted, as he pledged himself not only not to interfere in the deliberations, but even to remain perfectly silent.

These gentlemen had scarcely taken their seats at the first meeting, when Riquetti gravely opened the door of the apartment, and seating himself in a remote corner of the room, assumed a posture of serious attention. The contractors, surpris-

ed and disconcerted at the supposed intrusion, waited in vain for a hint from the minister, ordering the unbidden guest to withdraw. Foiled in this expectation, they determined, as soon as the session was over, to dive into the cause of Riquetti's mysterious attendance; and accordingly one of their number, a man of the most dexterous cunning and insinuating manners, was selected to sound the object of Riquetti's conduct. He accosted him by expressing his surprise at seeing him with the minister in the morning, having previously learned that he had already set out for the south in order to begin the proceedings preparatory to the actual commencement of his canal, a work which would render his name immortal, and the benefit of which to all France, and to future ages, was deemed such, that the delay of every day was an irreparable loss to the public welfare.

Riquetti coolly thanked him for his good opinion of the merits of his project; adding, however, that, in regard to his journey to Languedoc, the public expectation was somewhat premature, since, altho' every thing had been settled and approved of by the minister, the execution was, for the present, delayed, owing to the want of funds to make a beginning.

Contractor. Then your visit to the minister this morning was probably intended to urge him to an advance of money for your undertaking. How unfortunate we should have been so ignorant of your purpose, for I am sure every one of my friends would willingly have retired to give you the benefit of a speedy audience! Our business is mere matter of routine, which may be transacted at any time; but yours is a great national enterprise, which, as I have already said, ought not to be put off a single moment.

Riquetti. Here again you are mistaken, sir. Once told by a man, like Colbert, that there is no money, I should ill deserve his confidence if, by importunate and unseasonably repeated applications, I attempted to teaze him into a compliance with the object of my wishes. Nor do I, sanguine as I feel for the utility of my plan, think quite so lightly of *your* business as you yourself seem to do. The farming of the revenue is one of the most important concerns of our government, one to which I have often turned my thoughts, and which, in my opinion, is susceptible of many improvements.

Con. I may be mistaken, as you say, on this particular point; but I shall never persuade myself that a man of your intelligent mind, of your activity, would lose two hours in the minister's closet, unless he had some object of importance in view at the time.

Riq. Believe me, sir, the time I spent in your and the minister's company this morning, was far from being lost. My object was, to gain information, to see in person how things of that sort were conducted; and, in that respect, my curiosity has not only been amply gratified, but I have derived some new lights on the subject, which I certainly had not anticipated.

It is needless to enumerate the various turns which the wary contractor made use of to extract the supposed secret from Riquetti. All

his efforts were baffled, and he had the regret of being obliged to depart and rejoin his colleagues with "a flea in his ear," according to the vulgar phrase. But what was their surprise, when, at their second meeting with Colbert, they had scarcely entered upon business, before Riquetti once more made his appearance, and, as before, took his silent station in the same corner. The minister, although unacquainted with his drift, enjoyed the embarrassment and reserve under which the contractors visibly laboured, and which plainly impeded the progress of their negociations and proposals. No sooner was this sitting terminated, than the terrified gentlemen adjourned to a private rendezvous, in order to communicate on the subject of their fears, and to devise measures to obviate the apprehended consequences of the intruder's attendance. Another of their body offered once more to try *his* luck with Riquetti, and accordingly was dispatched with *full powers*. This emissary, however, proved equally unsuccessful in regard to extracting the secret from the bosom of their supposed competitor; he again brought up the subject of the canal, and lamented, in the strongest terms, the misfortune that so noble an undertaking should be delayed one moment for the want of a paltry hundred thousand francs or two; adding, that such was the high opinion entertained by his colleagues of the utility of the enterprise, and of the talents and ability of its author to accomplish his promises, that they would feel themselves highly honoured to be permitted to advance even 250,000 francs to enable him to commence his operations. This liberal offer seemed to make no impression on the champion of the canal; he turned his back suddenly, muttering morosely, that he was not in want of their money.

A certain learned naturalist informs us, that every species of animals, geese, ducks, cats, and monkies, have a language of their own; an assertion we are so little inclined to discredit, that, on the contrary, we feel tempted to extend it even to the different classes of mankind composing civilized society; and in saying so, we do not so much mean to allude to peculiarities of expression prevalent in particular callings, vulgarly termed slang phrases, as to the difference of interpretation which the same phrase is susceptible of in the mouth of different descriptions of persons. On this comprehensive subject we mean at another time to treat the readers of the *Repository* with a distinct essay, contenting ourselves for the present to observe, that, on the principle above quoted, the rejection of an offer of money is by a contractor, commissary, or clerk in office (in France be it remembered! for *absit a patria crimen)*, well understood to imply a mere insufficiency of the quantum offered.

"*En ce cas là*," voted unanimously the colleagues, to whom their chargé d'affaires reported the result of his mission, "*il faut doubler la dose*;" and, accordingly, the same morning Riquetti was requested to accept of 500,000 livres towards the first expence of his canal. At the mention of this sum his face instantly brightened up; he begged the emissary to return his best thanks to his colleagues, but

to inform them, that he could not accept their liberal offer without obtaining the consent of the minister, to whom he would instantly shape his course. Colbert, it may easily be imagined, made little difficulty in acceding to *so reasonable* a request; he could not help admiring the sagacity and *addresse* of Riquetti, while he laughed heartily at the folly and simplicity of the contractors. The 500,000 livres were forthwith paid into the hands of Riquetti; and these constituted the first funds applied to the excavation of the Canal of Languedoc. A moralist perhaps may urge the impropriety of employing fraudulent or insidious means for the attainment of even righteous purposes; but as our department has been merely historical, we shall refrain from agitating so nice a question, and take the liberty of referring him to the minutes of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, whose laudable efforts have frequently been crowned by success through means equally objectionable.

TRAVELS IN AFRICA,

By Ben Halli, a Native of Morocco.

(*Continued from p.* 214.)

FEZZAN.

Fezzan is a pretty large town, situated on the banks of a small river in a mountainous country; and from its having been formerly built with stone, the natives and all the Arabs call it a Christian town. The greatest part of the ancient buildings, which are now in ruins, are intermixed with the poor huts of the Arabs, built of earth and sand, and make together a grotesque appearance. Fezzan is situated in a more fertile country than Tripoli, having great plenty of wheat and barley, and the grain called *bishna*. It is governed by a Tripoline sent thither annually by the bashaw. There have been instances of renegadoes being sent in that capacity. The inhabitants are mostly Arabs, some few very swarthy, and a vast number of black slaves, in which there is a great trade. They have no manufactures except the stuffs called haicks and bornooses. The commerce consists principally of gold-dust, ivory, blacks, ostrich-feathers, and senna, brought from the neighbouring countries to exchange for European goods, which consist of brimstone, linen of several sorts, woollen cloths, dying wood, alum, tartar from the lees of wine for dying, green vitriol, verdigrease, gun-barrels, gun and pistol-locks, small shot and ball, iron bars, tin, copper, brass, brass dishes, nails, flints, spices, musk, and benzoin.

BORNOO.

From Fezzan Ben Halli travelled to Bornoo with an Arab caravan of mirabouts, under whose protection they generally proceed without molestation, these being considered as saints by the independent Arabs. There have, however, been instances of the mirabouts themselves being plundered. Of the goods which the company took with them they were obliged to give, as customary, one half to the mirabouts for their protection and the use of their camels. They proceeded through the coun-

try of the Boohaish and the Duhassin, two tribes or nations of wandering Arabs, of a swarthy complexion, living in tents. The sheik of the latter, named Belhoot, was hired by the caravan to protect them to Bornoo. This country abounds in the most beautiful horses. The sheik bought a mare of one of the Arabs for a hundred she-camels, one of which is considered as valuable as two or three he-camels and two black women. When this mare was brought to the sheik's tent, she was preceded by a band of music, and tied every night by a halter to one of his legs. In this part of their journey they were attacked by a party of wandering Arabs, who continued skirmishing two or three days with the caravan, though it consisted of 25,000 people, including the Duhassin Arabs, the greatest part of whom were merchants, carrying wheat, barley, salt, tobacco, haicks, &c. to Bornoo, and the remainder regular troops of that country. Seven days before they reached Bornoo they entered the country of the Blacks, and passed through many small villages of poor people living chiefly on charity. It is very disagreeable to travel among all the Blacks of Africa, particularly these, from their uncommonly offensive smell.

Bornoo is a town somewhat larger than Tripoli (which is four miles in circumference), surrounded by a wall, but without guards. There are no streets, but a vast collection of houses, very irregular, like those of all the Arab towns. These houses are of earth and sand, with a few of brick, and are frequently washed down by heavy rains. They are covered with branches of trees laid across; over this they place a layer of earth, and whitewash the whole with a kind of chalk.

Bornoo is governed by a black sultan or emperor, much more powerful than the Emperor of Morocco. He always resides in the capital, except when he goes to war with his neighbours. He is very fond of white men, and treats them with great hospitality. He has a vast army of cavalry, the common troops of Africa, and is continually at war with various tribes of Blacks bordering on his dominions, of a different religion from his subjects, who call them Kaffar, or Atheists. In these wars those who are taken are sold to the Arabs as slaves, in which consists the principal commerce of the country.

The country round Bornoo is very flat, and the air does not agree with the white people, who are subject to sore eyes and fevers. It is, however, very rich and well cultivated, producing barley, rice, Indian corn, cotton, hemp, indigo, and gum trees; and abounds in horned cattle, camels, horses, goats, and sheep.

The language of the common people of Bornoo is very different from the Arabic, in which, however, the nobles and chief families converse. They are taught to read the Koran, and even write their native language, which is like that of the Blacks, in Arabic characters. Their mosques are built of brick and earth. They have a coin which resembles pieces of tin—it is not silver, as there is very little of that metal, which is made into rings. The rich wear a piece of gold or a ring of gold in their noses, which is considered as a mark of distinction.

The greater part of the people

dress in a kind of blue cotton shirts, manufactured in the country, and wear a red cap and white turban, imported from Cairo and Tripoli. The turbans are made of muslin, and are chiefly brought by the Hadjees, who return from Mecca by the way of Cairo. This caravan goes once in two or three years to Mecca, on a pilgrimage to the prophet's tomb; the length of the road, and the dangers arising from the Arabs and Negroes, preventing it from going oftener. Sometimes, indeed, they are nine or ten years before they can collect a sufficient number to form a caravan strong enough to repel the attacks of the Arabs. Every man is armed with a musket, a brace of pistols, a broad-sword, and a long lance. A great number of persons die on the journey.

AFRICAN TRAVELLING CARRIAGE.

From Bornoo Ben Halli proceeded with a caravan to Alexandria. Being seized with a severe fever, he travelled in a kind of house, which is carried upon five, six, or sometimes eight camels, and can contain about ten people. The camels are tied or yoked together in a row; across their backs are laid the poles of the tents; bags of corn are laid between the poles, to render the floor even; carpets are spread over these, and upon them the traveller lies down. These travelling houses are reserved for the sick, the women, and the children.

AFRICAN FERRY.

Between Sallee and Azmoor in Morocco, is a river called Ummarbain, the largest in the emperor's dominions. It is crossed at a considerable distance from the sea by forming a kind of stage supported by camel and other skins blown up, tied together and levelled with canes and reeds. They are sometimes made so large as to carry forty or fifty camel loads of goods at a time, and are worked in the following curious manner:—Some men swimming behind, push them forward with their breasts, while others, lying flat on the fore part of the float, paddle it with their hands. When, as it frequently happens, some of the skins, or the float, lean to one side, several of the paddlers jump over and support that side with their shoulders, swimming at the same time. As this last is a dangerous service, the men engaged in it are paid much higher than the others. The rate of passage for a camel is about the value of one shilling, and for a man about sixpence. The breadth of the river varies in different places, but it is in general wider than the Thames at London.

REMARKABLE TREE.

In the mountainous country between Asfi and Mogadore are forests which abound in a tree called Argan, from the fruit of which, a kind of nut, the natives extract an oil, which they eat with their food, and consider as far superior to the best olive oil; it has some resemblance in taste to the oil of sweet almonds. In order to extract it, they first roast the nut, then grind it with hand-mills, and afterwards press out the oil with their hands between wooden dishes. The shell they give to their camels and cows. The tree grows to a great size, requiring three, four, and even five men to grasp it; and Ben Halli has often seen two hundred men sheltering under one of them. The tree is full of thorns, which the camels are fond of; but such is their poi-

sonous quality, that if a man pricks his finger with one of these thorns, it often takes five or six months before the wound is healed. The timber is so hard that ploughshares are made of it. This is the only part of Africa, excepting Mount Atlas, in which Ben Halli ever met with this tree.

The oil yielded by this tree relaxes the whole frame of those by whom it is used in great quantities; the joints of their arms and legs in particular are extremely weak; they walk very ill, and are scarcely able to support themselves.

DRAW-WELLS.

In a journey from Morocco across the desert to Algiers, Ben Halli came to a small town called Tata, having a few springs and wells in its vicinity. The mode of drawing water from these wells, which are about forty yards deep, is as follows:—Two posts are fixed, one on each side, with a pully across. Over the latter is placed a rope, tied at one end to a camel, and having a skin fastened to the other: from the well on one side is cut a steep sloping road for the camel, which at the farthest end is nearly as deep as the well. When the people want water, they let down the skin, and when it reaches the bottom, open it, by means of a small cord, to receive the water. The skin closes of itself when full, on which the camel is driven down the steep passage, and by his own weight, rather than by his strength, draws up the skin.

MOUNT ATLAS.

In travelling from Morocco towards Aitmushi, situated in this desert region, Ben Halli was attacked by a tribe of Arabs, called Shluh, who robbed him of his mules and all his property, amounting in value to six thousand mitgals, a silver coin worth about an English crown. In this attack he received a deep wound in the head, and one of his slaves was killed.

In this country no stranger is suffered to enter a habitation till he has killed a sheep or a cow, and sprinkled some of the blood at the door of the sheik, who, on the performance of this ceremony, immediately comes out, embraces the stranger, and offers him his services. No distinction is made on account of the difference of nations or religions; a Jew, a Christian, or a Black, being just as safe after this ceremony as a Moor; and Ben Halli has known many instances of Negroes who had been obliged to run away from their masters for robbery and murder, being taken under the protection of the sheik.

Ben Halli was left naked by the Shluh. After they had quitted him, he repaired to the house of one of the sheiks of the country, who blamed him for travelling without the protection of a sheik. Having enquired the particulars of his misfortune, he told our traveller, that if he would perform the ceremony described as above, he (the sheik) would go and recover his property. When he had dressed the wound, to which he applied marsh-mallows boiled in oil, and given him some clothes, he collected five or six hundred of his dependents, and went to the spot where the skirmish had taken place. Here they found the body of the slave who had been killed, and soon overtook the rob-

bers. The sheik obliged them to return the whole of their booty, telling them, that Ben Halli was under his protection. Yielding to the entreaties of the sheik, he remained with him thirteen months, trading with the people of the country, and married one of his daughters.

This sheik lives at a town or scattered village called Aitmushi, situated near a small river. The houses are built of stone; the country round is hilly, intersected by very fertile vallies, abounding in corn, fruit, and all kinds of cattle, the camel excepted. The articles of trade consist of gum sandarack, olive oil, argan oil, bees wax and honey, found in the rocks. What is left after supplying the consumption of the country is carried to Santa Cruz, which market the inhabitants prefer to Morocco, because they there meet with Europeans, who trade with them upon fairer and more advantageous terms. Santa Cruz is distant from Aitmushi about six days journey, the road leading through a very mountainous country. At Aitmushi a bullock is sold for the value of five shillings English; a sheep for half a sheet of paper and a small piece of alum; a large fowl, or twenty-five eggs, for a needle.

When Ben Halli married the sheik's daughter, he gave him a mare (worth one hundred she-camels and two negro women,) and a firelock. He always attended the sheik to his wars; and the latter promised that if he died, or was killed in battle, Ben Halli should succeed him. But not liking that kind of life, as he was exposed to continual danger of being shot, he sold all his goods, sent the produce to Santa Cruz, and took advantage of his father-in-law's absence on an expedition against the Shluh, three days distant from Aitmushi, to escape from the country. One night he armed himself, mounted his mare, and taking his wife behind him, he travelled all night, and arrived next morning at the residence of another sheik, then at war with his father-in-law. After he had killed a sheep, and sprinkled the blood on the door, he was well received, though he had himself fought this sheik in his wars with the sheik of Aitmushi. As soon as his wife's father was apprized of his escape, he followed him, accompanied by a mirabout, who is a kind of sacred protection even in an enemy's country. He had an interview in a mosque with his father-in-law, who reproached him for running away, and begged him to return. Ben Halli refused to comply; on which he required him to deliver up his mare, his daughter, and his firelock, but especially the mare, as he had not another equal to her in all his dominions. The mare was accordingly given up; but when the sheik found that he could not prevail upon him to restore his daughter, he begged him to treat her well, and returned to Aitmushi.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ICELAND.

(Concluded from p. 206.)

THE EX-GOVERNOR STEPHENSEN, AND AN ICELANDIC ENTERTAINMENT.

On the day appointed for paying our respects to the old Stiftsamptmann* Stephensen, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Jorgensen, and myself embarked in an Icelandic sailing-boat with eight rowers, and had a passage of about four miles to his house, which stands on the pleasant little island of Vidoe. As we approached the island, we got a view of the house in a well sheltered situation, between two hills, and, at a distance, it had the appearance of a very respectable residence, being larger than any house I had yet seen. It is built of stone cemented together, has a number of glass windows, and is covered with a boarded roof. However, when we landed and came nearer, we perceived the great want there was both of carpenters, bricklayers, and glaziers. In such of the windows as still preserved their glass, it was of the most ordinary quality; but in many instances the panes were broken, though this was concealed from view on the outside by a wooden shutter. The door-way was in the center, hid by a miserable sort of wooden porch, on each side of which was a door for entrance, which, if kept in better repair, might answer very well for a screen to the cold winds, but in its present shattered state is fit neither for use nor ornament. I could compare it to nothing so much as a pigstye placed against the wall, and made rather higher than usual. However, with all this want of artificers which appeared on the exterior of the house, there was a possessor within whose reception of us and whose excellent fare would do credit to the ex-governor of any country, and deserve to be mentioned rather particularly. Indeed I am the more tempted to enlarge upon this subject, as it is the first opportunity I have had of seeing the manners of a well-bred Icelander, and it is scarcely possible to have a more favourable one. When we were a few hundred yards off the house, the Stiftsamptmann came to welcome us to the country and to his little island. He had a fine and healthy countenance, and although in his 78th year, had the perfect use of his faculties. In conversation he was extremely fluent and animated. He wore, on this occasion, his full dress uniform as Stiftsamptmann of Iceland, except the sword. His coat was of scarlet cloth, turned up with green, and ornamented with gold lace; his pantaloons of blue cloth with gold trimmings; and he had half-boots with gold bindings and tassels, and a three-cornered hat with gold tassels, trimmings of the same, and a long white feather. We were immediately ushered through the portico, where we were obliged to stoop at the door-way, into a spacious hall with a large wooden staircase, and hence through a large and lofty parlour into his bed-room, where I presented to him a letter of introduction, and a present of books and prints

* This is the Icelandic title for the governor; but this gentleman, on account of his services to the country, was allowed to retain it after he had retired from his government.

from Sir Joseph Banks, whose very name made him almost shed tears. During our conversation some rum and Norway biscuit were offered us, and we then took a little walk about the island, which is scarcely more than two miles in circumference, and is one of the most fertile spots belonging to Iceland, producing some of the best sheep, besides excellent cows, horses, peat, and good water. We were shewn with great pleasure the immense number of eider ducks which breed on Vidoe, and which were now sitting on eggs or young, exhibiting a most interesting scene. The Stiftsamptmann made us go and coax some of the old birds, who did not on that account disturb themselves. Almost every little hollow place between the rocks is occupied with the nests of these birds, which are so numerous that we were obliged to walk with great caution to avoid trampling upon them; but, besides this, the Stiftsamptmann has a number of holes cut in the smooth and sloping side of a hill in two rows, and in every one of these also there is a nest. Their down and eggs afford him a considerable revenue, since the former sells for three rixdollars (12 shillings) a pound. Such an island as Vidoe is well bestowed on the present owner by the Danish government for the services done to his country during the fifty years that he was in office. It is considered worth 100 dollars (£20) a year, in addition to which the full salary of 1500 dollars is continued to him, as if he were still actual governor. Nor is it as a magistrate alone that this gentleman is deserving of the greatest praise, but also as a man of science. His researches into the history of his own country, and his valuable communications on various subjects relating to it, which have been sent to Copenhagen, have gained him many honorary marks of distinction from different learned societies, and those not merely of Denmark and Norway, but also of other nations. It has seldom, if ever, fallen to my lot to see even in those places which are most distinguished for the cultivation of science, so large a collection of diplomas and honorary medals, as in this remote corner of one of the most remote countries of Europe.

We had scarcely reached the extremity of our walk when a servant came to announce that dinner was on the table: consequently we were obliged to return, though rather against our inclinations; for the earliness of the hour, which was not more then half past one, and our having already taken some refreshment, had kept us from being very hungry. We found the table set out in the large room which I have already mentioned. It had a pretty good boarded floor, and walls that once were white-washed. The furniture consisted of five wainscot chairs, a table and two large chests of drawers, on which were displayed such articles of use as approached the nearest to china; some of them, I believe, really were so. Two closet-doors were also opened, and exhibited a considerable quantity of excellent silver plate. Two large and old-fashioned mirrors occupied the space between the windows, and beneath them were marble slabs placed upon gilded feet; but they were broken and lay completely out of a horizontal direction. About sixty prints and drawings, some of them in frames and a few glazed, concealed

in some measure the nakedness of the walls: they were, for the most part, it must be confessed, of a very ordinary stamp; but as many of them were portraits of the Stiftsamptmann's friends, or prints of the sovereigns and other great men of Denmark, they had their value, and their names and titles were detailed to us with much satisfaction. It might truly be said to be the best collection of prints and pictures in the country. When we sat down to table, a little interruption was caused by the breaking down of the chair upon which his excellency had seated himself, but this was soon settled, as there was fortunately still a vacant one in the room to replace it. The arranging of a dinner table is attended in Iceland with little trouble, and would afford no scope for the display of the elegant abilities of an English housekeeper. On the cloth was nothing but a plate, a knife and fork, a wine glass and a bottle of claret for each guest, except that in the middle stood a large and handsome glass castor of sugar, with a magnificent silver top. The natives are not in the habit of drinking malt liquor or water, nor is it customary to eat salt with their meals. The dishes are brought in singly; our first was a large tureen of soup, which is a favourite addition to the dinners of the richer people, and is made of sago, claret, and raisins, boiled so as to become almost a mucilage. We were helped to two soup-plates full of this, which we ate without knowing if any thing more was to come. No sooner, however, was the soup removed, than two large salmon, boiled and cut in slices, were brought on, and with them melted butter, looking like oil, mixed with vinegar and pepper. This likewise was very good, and when we had with some difficulty cleared our plates, we hoped we had finished our dinners. Not so, for there was then introduced a tureen full of the eggs of the cree or great tern, boiled hard, of which a dozen were put on each of our plates; and for sauce we had a large basin of cream, mixed with sugar, in which were four spoons, so that we all ate out of the same bowl, placed in the middle of the table. We petitioned hard to be excused from eating the whole of the eggs upon our plates, but we petitioned in vain. "You are my guests," said he, "and this is the first time you have done me the honour of a visit; therefore you must do as *I* would have; in future, when you come to see me, you may do as *you* like."—In his own excuse he pleaded his age for not following our example, to which we could make no reply. We devoured with difficulty our eggs and cream; but had no sooner dismissed our plates than half a sheep well roasted came on, with a mess of sorrel, called by the Danes scurvy-grass, boiled, mashed, and sweetened with sugar. It was to no purpose we assured our host that we had already eaten more than would do us good; he filled our plates with the mutton and sauce, and made us get through it as well as we could, although any one of the dishes of which we had before partaken was sufficient for the dinner of a moderate man. However, even this was not all; for a large dish of waffels, as they are here called, that is to say, a sort of pancake made of wheat flour, flat, and roasted in a mould which forms a number of squares on the top, succeeded the mutton. They

were not more than half an inch thick, and about the size of an octavo book. The Stiftsamptmann said he would be satisfied if we would each eat two of them; and with these moderate terms we were forced to comply. For bread, Norway biscuit and loaves made of rye were served up; for our drink we had nothing but claret, of which we were all compelled to empty the bottle that stood by us, and this too out of tumblers rather than wine-glasses. It is not the custom in this country to sit after dinner over the wine, but we had instead of it to drink just as much coffee as the Stiftsamptmann thought proper to give us. The coffee was certainly extremely good, and we trusted it would terminate the feast. But all was not yet over; for a huge bowl of rum punch was brought in, and handed round in large glasses pretty freely, and to every glass a toast was given. If at any time we flagged in drinking, "Baron Banks" was always the signal for emptying our glasses, in order that we might have them filled with bumpers, to drink to his health. We were threatened with still another bowl after we should have drained this; and accordingly another actually came, which we were with difficulty allowed to refuse to empty entirely; nor could this be done, but by ordering our people to get the boat ready for our departure; when, having concluded this extraordinary feast by three cups of tea each, we took our leave, and reached Reikevig about ten o'clock; but did not for some time recover the effects of this most involuntary intemperance. At table we were waited upon by two females, so exceedingly handsomely dressed, that I concluded they were not common servants; and I afterwards understood that my conjectures were right, and that it is always the custom for the ladies of the house to wait at table when any strangers are present. Accordingly, the two who performed this employment, which is here not considered a menial one, were the widow of a clergyman and her daughter, both of whom live in the family, and are maintained by the liberality of our host, who is himself a widower. They were both handsome in their persons, and had beautiful complexions.

On bringing this article to a close, justice compels us to acknowledge, that we are indebted to an ingenious work on Iceland, by William Jackson Hooker, Esq. for these extracts, which would not have appeared in the pages of the *Repository*, had that work been designed for public circulation. Every lover of science must regret the loss of the collections made by this gentleman during his visit, which perished in the conflagration of the vessel in which he was returning to England.—In the intended voyage to Ceylon, for which we understand he is preparing, we wish him all the success that his active efforts in the pursuit of knowledge justly entitle him to, and hope that the result of his researches and observations will not, on his return, be withheld from the curiosity of his countrymen at large.

SOLUTION of the CYPHER in OUR LAST NUMBER, p. 206.

Mr. Editor,

Conformably to my promise, I herewith present you with the Solution of the Cypher inserted in your last Number, together with the Alphabet and Key belonging thereto.

Before I proceed, however, it will be proper to notice the following Errata of your printer :—

Line 1, *for* vosv *read* svsv
— 4, — glaz — qlaz
— 9, — svszen — svszcn

THE ALPHABET IS AS FOLLOWS :—

A	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m
B	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	v	w	x	y	z
C	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m
D	z	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	v	w	x	y
E	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m
F	y	z	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	v	w	x
G	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m
H	x	y	z	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	v	w
I	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m
K	w	x	y	z	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	v
L	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m
M	v	w	x	y	z	n	o	p	q	r	s	t
N	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m
O	t	v	w	x	y	z	n	o	p	q	r	s
P	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m
Q	s	t	v	w	x	y	z	n	o	p	q	r
R	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m
S	r	s	t	v	w	x	y	z	n	o	p	q
T	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m
V	q	r	s	t	v	w	x	y	z	n	o	p
W	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m
X	p	q	r	s	t	v	w	x	y	z	n	o
Y	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m
Z	o	p	q	r	s	t	v	w	x	y	z	n

But it is not sufficient for the two correspondents to have this alphabet; they must moreover agree upon some word to serve as a key, according to the letters of which, the letters of the sentence are to be placed in the manner hereafter to be shewn. In the present case, OLIVENZA has been assumed as the key-word; to exemplify the use of which, suppose I had to cypher the sentence,

"*We are betrayed, fly quickly.*"

1. Fancy your key-word written, letter for letter, over your sentence, constantly repeated to the end; as thus,

OL IVE NZA,OLIVE NZA, OLIVENZ
We are bet rayed, fly quickly

2. The first vertical column of the alphabet, consisting of Roman initials, serves as a reference to the key-word, and between the twelve transverse black lines as many alphabets are placed, divided in half, so that in the first alphabet, for instance (marked A ... B }), *a* is the representative for *n*, and *n* the representative for *a*; *f* for *s*, and *s* for *f*, &c. &c.

3. Now to begin with the first word "*We*," and its first letter *w* (over which stands the O of the key-word), look for the alphabet belonging to the Roman initial O, where you will find *c* to express the *w* required; further, to find *e* (over which stands the L of the key word), look for the alphabet belonging to the initial L, and you will find *z* to represent the *e* required; and to go on a little more concisely, the system may be thus illustrated:

w in the Alphabet for	O is	*c*
e	L ..	*z*
a	I ..	*w*
r	V ..	*b*
e	E ..	*p*
b	N ..	*v*
e	Z ..	*s*
t	A ..	*g*
r	O ..	*l*
a	L ..	*v*
y	I ..	*c*
e	V ..	*v*
d	E ..	*o*

&c. &c.

4. Continuing in this manner, the cypher for

"*We are betrayed, fly quickly,*"

will be found to be

cz wbp vsglvcvo zzl karsvrk.

5. Although for the sake of greater perspicuity I have in the first paragraph placed the letters of the key-word over every part of the sentence, it will easily appear, that that practice is by no means necessary, as there will be no difficulty in carrying in one's head the letters of the key-word to every successive letter of the sentence.

6. Having thus far stated the mode of *writing* the *cypher*, the rule for *decyphering* what is *written* will naturally be inferred to be perfectly the same, or, if I may say so, the reverse.

7. To illustrate this also, let us take the three first words of the cypher proposed in your last Number (attending to the erratum pointed out), which are

"svsv pbsee lwsgptwwz,"

and couple each letter successively

with one of the key-word, in the manner pointed out in § 1, or, at once, according to § 3.

8. Placed according to § 3, the matter will stand thus,

s	in the Alphabet for	O	is *m*
v	. . . .	L	.. *a*
s	. . . .	I	.. *k*
v	. . . .	V	.. *e*
p	. . . .	E	.. *e*
b	. . . .	N	.. *v*
s	. . . .	Z	.. *e*
e	. . . .	A	.. *r*
c	. . . .	O	.. *y*
l	. . . .	L	.. *s*
w	. . . .	I	.. *a*
s	. . . .	V	.. *c*
g	. . . .	E	.. *r*
p	. . . .	N	.. *i*
t	. . . .	Z	.. *f*
w	. . . .	A	.. *i*
w	. . . .	O	.. *c*
z	. . . .	L	.. *e*

9. Continuing in this manner, the whole of the cypher proposed in your last Number will resolve itself into the following message :—

MAKE EVERY SACRIFICE TO HOLD OUT TILL THE TENTH, ON WHICH DAY I SHALL BE AT FIVE MILES DISTANCE FROM YOUR FORTRESS WITH TWENTY THOUSAND CHOSEN MEN. AT TWELVE AT NIGHT YOU WILL THEN MAKE A SALLY, ATTACK FURIOUSLY THE ENEMY BY THE HIGH ROAD TO LLERENA, MAKING NO PRISONERS; WHILST I FALL UPON HIS REAR AND PUSH HIM INTO THE GUADIANA.

A cypher written in the manner above set forth, must, I think, baffle the utmost efforts of ingenuity to expound, since the same character may happen to represent successively every letter in the alphabet. Nay, what is more, should even the alphabet fall into improper hands, so long as the secret of the key-word remains undivulged [and that may be changed by common agreement in case of need], the use of the cypher will be perfectly safe.

I am, Sir, &c.

P. M.

EXETER, Oct. 8, 1811.

ON VARIOUS EXPRESSIONS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE SAVOURING OF MERCANTILE PURSUITS.

Mr. EDITOR,

Now and then, especially when in low spirits, or when my stomach has, by some accidental derangement, become fastidious at plain English fare, I am in the habit of taking my dinner at a French *Restaurateur's*, in the vicinity of Leicester-square, where I am sure to find high seasoned dishes and abundance of light and entertaining conversation, which, by restoring the flow of my animal spirits, generally operates a beneficial change in my moral and physical system.

Reduced by the excessive heats of the weather to the state above described, I went a few days ago to my favourite French tavern, and had scarcely finished my *soupe aux vermicelli*, when I had the good fortune to gain an opposite neighbour in the person of a French chevalier of about fifty, composed of very communicative materials, and possessing, as you will allow pre-

sently, a fair portion of the theory of our language. I resolved to make the best of my messmate, entered immediately into conversation (a task not very difficult as you may suppose), and was delighted to find him a man of considerable talents and information.

After a short desultory dialogue, the waiter, who knows my fee to be liberal, brought me the damp *Courier*, which I had the politeness to offer to my *vis à vis.* "*Après vous*, Sair," replied he civilly. "*Daillcurs* I am no great friend of de newspapair; and shall be conteint if you find any sing important, to hear it from your mouse."

The *Courier* happened to contain little of news: it was filled with extracts from the *Moniteur*, and among other things, with a bitter diatribe against the "perfidy" of the English, whom the French editor had the audacity to call a nation of *shopkeepers*. Although the invective was stale, I could not refrain from remarking to my messmate on the injustice of the appellation.

The Chevalier. "Not quite so unshust, Sair, as you preteind; aldo' I allow dat de term is too low, too vile. De editeur would havve been more correct if he had said a nation of mershants."

(This trifling concession, or amelioration of the epithet, gave me but little satisfaction. I was vexed even with our being called a nation of merchants, and took the liberty of requiring some evidence of the propriety of even that epithet; since, allowing the number of mercantile individuals in the population of England to be considerable, yet that of our nobility and gentry, of the military and naval service, of farmers and agriculturists, of artists, and of persons attached to the pursuit of letters or sciences, was certainly not proportionably inferior to the same ranks and classes in other countries.)

The Chevalier. "You waunt proof, Sair; wid all my heart. By and bye, if you will do me de honour to accompany me to St. Shames's Parrk, we will observe de conversation of de persons dat make their promenade dere, and you will find, Sair, dat five out of six will be talking either of a bill, of so many pounds, of acceptances, of protests, of a debt, of so many per ceint, or of some oder mattair relating to money or mercanteel conserns. But, Sair, widout going one step, I undertake to prove, dat de Einglis language *respire pour ainsi dire*, or breades *si vous voulez*, the spirit of commerce."

Self. "You are joking, Sir."

The Chevalier. "*Man' pardon*, Sair, I am quite in errnest, and to convince you, Sair, I will lay one bottle of wine—(Waitair! one bottle of Porrt-wine.) Eh bien, Sair, I will lay de bottle I have ordered shust now, dat before we have finished it I shall have put down half a hundred of Einglis phrases dat are borrowed from trade and commerce, or as you term it, smell of de shop, which, *en passant, et par un hazard comique*, is already one term to begin de list with."

I had no sooner agreed to the proposal, than my neighbour called for pen and ink; and, without interrupting greatly the flow of a pretty lively conversation on various topics, especially the Opera, every

now and then put to paper a word or two in contribution of the bet.

Whether my antagonist was prepared before hand I know not; but I confess my surprise was great, when he handed me the paper filled with the number required; appealing, by way of a test, to a literal translation into any other language I might chuse to turn them into. Although a few of the expressions might have been deemed liable to some objections, it would have been illiberal not to confess myself conquered. I therefore paid for the bottle cheerfully, and determined to send you the document, in order that, if you thought it worthy of a place in your *Repository*, the value I gave for it might be "*turned to the greatest account*," by entertaining some of your numerous readers.

MERCANTILE EXPRESSIONS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

This smells of the *shop*.
Accounts have arrived from Cadiz.
I can *account* for this.
On *account* of my illness.
Turn to *account*.
He is *accounted* a great player.
I *paid* my respects, a visit, &c.
You *pay* me a great compliment.
I *paid* every attention.
He *paid* the debt of nature.
He *repaid* his friendship.
I *give you credit* for that.
You must not *credit* all he says.
It is very *creditable*.
It is *reckoned* a good thing.
He *reckoned* without his host.
The day of *reckoning* will come.
His *interest* is very great.
I have a great *interest* in it.
I cannot *charge* my memory.
I am greatly *indebted* to you.
I *owe* it to justice.
I am a *hundred per cent*. better.
I don't care a *farthing*.
To *insure* success.
Upon an *average*.
He goes on at a great *rate*.
At that rate you might suppose.
In *addition* to which.
To *sum up* all.
All this *amounts* to nothing.
The *sum total* of his misfortunes.
My *partner* in life.
'Tis all for your own *profit*.
Commerce with mankind.
This measure is *calculated* to, &c.
I did not *bargain* for that.
You do not *deal* fairly by me.
He *deals* in proverbs.
She *dealt* out abuse *wholesale*.
He *gained* my affection.
He brought his talents to a good *market*.
He *bids* fair to become, &c.
You hold him too *cheap*.
He began to *abate* in his pretensions.
A *drawback* on his merits.
Dear-bought experience.
They *sold* their lives *dearly*.
His arguments are of great *weight*.
The *balance* of good and evil.
A *bankrupt* understanding.

I am, Sir, &c.
T. A.

LONDON, 4th Oct. 1811.

THE MODERN SPECTATOR.

No. VIII.

Money being the common scale
Of things by measure, weight, and tale;
In all th' affairs of church and state,
Is both the balance and the weight.
Money is the sov'reign power
That all mankind fall down before:
'Tis virtue, wit, and worth, and all
That men divine and sacred call.
Does more than beauty's utmost charms
T' extend the lover's longing arms:
For what's the worth of any thing,
But so much money as 'twill bring?

HUDIBRAS.

It is ingeniously observed by an eminent moral as well as philosophical writer, that comic playwrights exaggerate every character, and draw their fop or spendthrift, their bully or sharper, their old maid or coquette, with stronger features than are any where to be met with in nature. Indeed, this kind of dramatic painting may be compared to pictures designed for domes and ceilings, where, to produce their proper effect, the colours must be heightened, and the forms of the figures enlarged beyond their natural appearance. Thus the objects of the composition seem monstrous when seen too nigh, but acquire a due proportion when examined in the precise view in which the painter designed them to be surveyed.

This kind of exaggeration, when applied to the stage, is, I think, to be allowed only when the writer means not merely to describe a character, but a passion. In the former it becomes him to keep close to his original, otherwise he launches into caricature, and consequently gives impressions that deceive, instead of affording instruction; but in the latter, where the vice or the folly in all its tendencies and ramifications is compressed into one form, when, instead of representing an individual as he is seen under the partial influence of any predominant passion, the whole is condensed into one mind, and operates in all possible directions, it is no longer a natural representation, because Nature disdains such a compound: at the same time, when it is managed with skill, the effect on the spectator may, in certain cases, be rendered very powerful in producing moral instruction and improvement, which is the legitimate object of all dramatic productions.

This seems to have been the design of Moliere in his play of *L'Avare*, which, having been translated into English, and frequently acted on our stage under the title of the *Miser*, is well known to all who are fond of the drama. This character is not intended to represent an ordinary miser, but to be the personification of avarice itself; which, though one of the most detestable passions of the human breast, furnishes, perhaps, more ridiculous varieties than any other; and while it creates as much disgust as the understanding which contemplates it can feel, its conduct is pregnant with circumstances equally calculated to produce mirth; at the same time its distresses are gene-

rally of a nature which the most benevolent heart cannot regard with commiseration.

Hence it is that the moralists and philosophers of all ages, who have attacked this irreclaimable vice, appear to have preferred the weapons of wit and humour, in order to create the laugh against it; than those of serious argument and solemn observation, to awaken grave sentiment and moral abhorrence. Thus we find ourselves, as it were, habitually disposed to make avaricious characters the objects rather of a laughing derision, than bitter reproach. Who, it may be asked, can check sensations of merriment at the following stories of misers, though represented to be in the most awful of all situations—the hour of death?

An old usurer, stretched on his sick bed, and in his last agonies, was presented by the priest with a rich crucifix as an object of worship and consolation. He opens his eyes, considers the cross, and exclaims, ere he expires—"Those jewels are all false, and I can only lend five pounds on such a pledge."

Another well known miser, finding himself at his last hour, sent for some of the directors of a neighbouring charity, and gave them a bill of a hundred pounds, payable after his decease, which sum he ordered to be disposed of in the service of their institution; but they had not left the room many minutes when he ordered them to be called back, and offered them ready money if they would allow him the discount. I do not answer for the authenticity of these stories, though our own experience will, I should imagine, furnish us with similar instances of persevering avarice.

One of the best fables of La Motte is on this subject, and does not fail in giving pleasantry to its moral.—"A miser being dead, and, which is of consequence on the occasion, being interred, arrived at the banks of the Styx, and desired to be ferried over with the other ghosts. Charon, however, insisted on his fare; and was equally disappointed and surprised when he saw the miser, in order to avoid paying it, throw himself into the river, and swim over to the other side, in spite of all the clamour and opposition which the unexpected attempt occasioned. All hell was in an uproar; and each of the judges meditated some punishment proportioned to a crime of such dangerous consequence to the infernal revenues. Shall he be chained to the rock with *Prometheus*? or tremble beneath the precipice in company with the *Danaides*? or assist *Sisyphus* in rolling his stone? were the questions which issued from the tribunal. 'No,' said *Minos*; 'none of these is sufficient, we must invent some severer punishment. Let him be sent back to the earth, to see the use which his heirs are making of his riches.'"

Just as I had finished this lively apologue, I received the following letter, which, though it is not an immediate branch of the subject before me, may be considered as bearing such a relation to it, as to justify its present insertion. Besides, I may, at any time, write an essay on Avarice; but it is not always in my power to oblige a young lady of talents and beauty. That my fair correspondent possesses the former, her letter sufficiently proves; and that she is adorned with the latter,

I am most willing to believe, as I have her own authority for it.

Mr. Spectator,

It is now six months, sir, since I attained twenty-one years of age, and I have reason to believe, from other information besides that of my looking-glass, that I am very handsome. Nor am I without the accomplishments that proceed from a fashionable education. But I am still unmarried, and, what is worse, without any immediate prospect of quitting my uncheery condition. Nor can I attribute the misfortune, for such I frankly consider it, to any other cause, but that confounded thing called money. I am not, indeed, at present without what are esteemed the comforts, as well as many of the pleasures of life; for I live with a good-humoured, cheerful, kind-hearted dowager of an aunt, who enjoys a very handsome jointure: but such is her hospitable and benevolent disposition, that she lives up to the full extent of it, so that I have little to expect from her; and whenever it shall please heaven to take her to itself, and the spasms with which she is affected are, at times, very alarming, I shall be left with no more than the paltry sum of fifteen hundred pounds. In that case, if a husband to my mind does not come, in the mean time, to my preservation, I shall have no alternative, but to retire into some cheap, distant part of the kingdom, to board in a farm-house, or, perhaps, to marry a country parson; and like those flowers which are born to blush unseen, I, too, may waste my sweetness on the desert air.

It is not that I am destitute of admiration or attentions; I have, on the contrary, no small portion of them such as they are, but they are very different from those which are paid to the vulgar minxes, who have ten thousand pounds in their pockets. I have overheard it said, What a fine girl that is! but what a pity also it is that she has no fortune!—If Arabella Languish had ten thousand pounds, says another, I would marry her to-morrow.—Faith! exclaims a third, I am absolutely in love with that charming young woman; but I am not equal to living in a cottage, though she were the mistress of it; or to be contented with roasted apples and saw-dust, though she dressed the dinner. Nay, it was but last week, that a diminutive figure of an heiress, not four feet high, with a nose half as long as herself, a pair of eyes that look in all directions, the complexion of a Portuguese, and a mouth wide enough to admit of her jumping down her own throat, said to me in a very sarcastic tone—"You are, my dear, it must be confessed, a tall, fine figure; but when I stand upon my father's title-deeds, I completely overlook you." I was fool enough to be piqued, and to tell her, that though in that case she might look over me, all her father's title-deeds, ten times told, would not purchase her the power to look like me; and thus our conversation and acquaintance ended.

Nor is this all. The son of an attorney who transacts business for my aunt, thought proper to be continually repeating such warm declarations in my favour, as to alarm his father, who forbade him to speak to me, and threatened to turn him out of doors if he married me.

did not hesitate, however, to shew my resentment to his insolence, and to take the first and most public opportunity to assure him, that he might hush his alarms at my having any design on his cub of a son, as, whatever might be my matrimonial lot, I was determined, at least, to marry into *an honest family*.

Such are the mortifications I continually receive from the sordid spirit of the world, which makes money the principle of all its views and actions, and is contented that it shall stand in the stead of virtue, honour, talent, and even beauty itself.

I have not been, I must confess, without offers of marriage; but they add to my humiliation. An officer in a marching regiment, quartered in a neighbouring town, chose to become so deeply enamoured of me, as to write me a proposal of marriage to the following effect.—After declaring the violence of his passion through four sides and a half of foolscap paper, and assuring me that, if he were commander-in-chief, he would lay his heart and all his power at my feet, he very candidly informed me that all he possessed in the world was his pay, which amounted to no more than ten shillings a day; at the same time, he added, that he had the expectation of getting the majority of his regiment, and that my fortune would enable him to purchase the lieutenant-colonelcy: that they were, he must own, ordered to Nova Scotia; at which place, however, when he had obtained the expected rank, he should be a person of considerable consequence. He acknowledged, indeed, that it was a cold, ungenial climate; but he had no doubt that we should be able to soften all its rigours by the warmth of our mutual affection.

Such an offer demanded, at least, a civil answer; so, after a compliment or two in reply to his passionate effusions, I told him, that I absolutely shuddered at the idea of a sea voyage, which the crown of the Indies would not tempt me to undertake: and that, after all, if he should be called into active service, and lose his life, as I could not doubt he was most heroically prepared to do in fighting for Old England, I should then be left in that cold country without the means of keeping myself warm, or finding any one, perhaps, who would be charitable enough to do it for me.

A portrait-painter, also, and indeed an artist of some merit, and as you, I doubt not, will think of some impudence, who, during the summer, exerts his professional talents in a provincial progress, and was employed to paint my aunt's picture, felt himself encouraged, by the abominable state of my finances, to venture on making a matrimonial proposition to me. He said, it had long been his determination never to marry any woman who would not serve him as a model to paint after; and that I possessed the beauty of countenance, the perfection of form, and the graces of attitude, which precisely placed me in that predicament. It would have been a folly to abuse the silly fellow; and, therefore, I replied, with apparent good humour, that as these qualities of mine were at best not made to last, and as accidents of various kinds might shorten their natural duration, I

might, perchance, very shortly lose that usefulness on which he appeared to found a regard, which would vanish with it. Such a state of trembling apprehension, I begged leave to decline; and as his affection seemed to be so very mechanical, I recommended him to direct his attachment to a lay-figure, which would remain the same to the end of his life.

The men of fortune it is true say very handsome things to me, but in a way that does not not at all savour of matrimonial inclinations; nay, were it not for the very respectable protection of my aunt, I am persuaded that I should have proposals from some of them in which Hymen would have no concern. Indeed, I cannot even fancy a probability that the wind will, from any quarter, blow me such a husband as I would accept; though, if the man were a gentleman, I should not be very difficult. In short, I have no prospect of any addition to my miserable pittance of a fortune; and, without it, I appear to be destined to that most cheerless and disgraceful of all conditions, exclusive of vice and crime,—a compulsory state of celibacy.

In this situation, I have employed my very active mind in forming a plan for augmenting the number of marriages; and I am confident, that the interest which such a benevolent spirit as yours must take in the lot of those youthful vestals, who feel a flame in their hearts, which nature tells them it is their duty to keep alive, will induce you to assist me in publishing my project; and as the state, from the essential benefits resulting from it, will, I should think, carry it into immediate execution, I can have little doubt, that public justice will bestow such a reward on the inventress, as will soon procure her a husband, who in rank, manners, fortune, and figure, will satisfy her ambition, her understanding, and her affection. I shall state my plan in as brief a way as the right understanding of it will admit.

As marriage is, and has long been very generally denominated, *a lottery*, I propose to give my scheme the name, as it, indeed, adopts the character, of that mode of distributing the gifts of Fortune. I shall call it, therefore, the *Lottery of Hymen*.

In the first place, I propose that the kingdom shall be divided into a certain number of districts of a moderate size, of which a city, or some principal town, may form the center; and wherein the inhabitants must be arranged and classified according to their respective ranks, fortunes, and occupations.

2. On the first day of every month, all the unmarried men in each district, who have not passed their thirtieth year, shall be obliged, under a heavy penalty, to give in their names and stations to a person specially appointed to the office of receiving them; while every father of a family shall be equally compellable, under a similar penalty, to deliver the names of his unmarried daughters, who have attained the age of eighteen, to the same officer.

3. That on the fifteenth day of each month, if it does not fall on a Sunday, and then on the sixteenth, the persons of the first class, whose names have been thus received, shall appear at a stated hour in a place suited to the purpose, and the different sexes be properly ranged

at a becoming distance from each other; the females being covered with veils, that their faces may not be distinguished: while no one shall be admitted but the parties immediately interested in the object of the assembly, and the official attendants.

4. That the wheel in which the names of the young men only shall be deposited, being turned round with due formality, one of the names shall be drawn from it; when he whose name is exposed shall be publicly declared as destined to become the votary of Hymen, and be immediately and solemnly commanded by the president, who must be the father of the largest family in the district, to make his choice of one of the females before him.

5. On the young man's presenting himself for that purpose, the females who feel a disposition to be chosen by him, must immediately lift up their veils, when he will select his future bride; while they, who do not wish to be preferred by him, are at liberty to remain covered, and wait a future opportunity, when the name of some one more suited to their preference may be drawn: a stipulated fine, however, must be paid for the exercise of this privilege.

The other classes then follow in rotation, with the same formalities. Thus a certain, and no inconsiderable, number of marriages will necessarily take place every month, in every part of the kingdom; and, I cannot help thinking, with as great probability of domestic comfort, as in those matches which are made by papas and mammas, without consulting the real happiness of their children; or by children without consulting the pleasure of their papas and mammas; or even such as are brought about in Idalian groves, and where the hymeneal couch is rendered fragrant by roses, showered down by bands of fluttering Cupids.

6. That the penalties and fines paid on these occasions, which, from the fancies and caprices of young people of certain ages, must prove very considerable, shall form a fund to supply comfortable fortunes, according to their stations, for those who have attended these assemblies during a certain settled period, without having been chosen by any one.

I give this merely as a general idea, to be rectified, modified, enlarged, and finally arranged by those whose experience and knowledge of the world qualify them for the office. For this purpose, I should recommend a board to be appointed, under the all-powerful sanction of an act of parliament, to consist of an equal number of married men and bachelors, with a widower, who has buried two wives at least, as chairman.

One proposition more and I have done. — That the members of the aforesaid board may not be paid salaries for carrying the project into execution, as they will then most assuredly prolong the final settlement of it for several years; but that government should engage to give each of them a handsome specific sum, when all the necessary arrangements are concluded; and then the business will be done in a few weeks.

It will not be long, I trust, after such a result takes place, that I shall have to thank you for assisting me in this great and good work, under another name than that of

ARABELLA LANGUISH.

ON COMMERCE.

No. XV.

The Cape of Good Hope will also be a good market for some time to come, until it is supplied from its own inland resources, for fir plank, balks, and staves; as well as for salted fish of all kinds, cod, herrings, &c. That the profits upon these articles would be large, there can be no doubt; for during the time we were in possession of the colony the last war, the European articles imported, produced from £50 to £100 per cent. on the invoice prices. Another obvious advantage would result from our retention of the Cape, by making it a kind of depôt for the southern whale fishery. A very sensible writer of the present times says, and very truly—"It is a universally acknowledged truth, that with the promotion of navigation are promoted the strength and security of the British empire; that the sea is one great source of its wealth and power, and that its existence as an independent nation is owing to the preponderancy of its navy;" and farther on he values every square mile of sea as equal to a square mile of land in its produce (by the fisheries,) of food for the sustenance of man; and adds, "A nation of fishermen necessarily implies a nation of seamen—a race of bold and hardy warriors. From what source ought our navy to be manned? The glorious feats that have been performed in our ships of war, from the first-rate down to the pinnace, were not by men taken from the plough. Courage alone is not sufficient for the accomplishment of such actions; there must be activity, skill, and management, such as can be acquired only from constant habit from early youth. The encouragement of our fisheries will afford a never failing supply of men so instructed." Whale oil is become, from sundry causes (such as being used in various manufactures as a substitute for tallow and other grease, over and above its burning to enlighten our streets and habitations), so indispensable an article of consumption, and so likely to increase, as its uses may be farther extended; that an increased production of it becomes highly requisite, its price being more than doubled within the last twenty years. This desirable increase may be procured by the encouragement and extension of the southern fishery; for the promotion of which, the depôt, proposed to be established here, will be of great importance: in the first place, by reducing the expences of the outfit; for, considering the happy situation of this place for the protection of the fishery in question, on its eastern and western coasts, it would remain equally undisturbed in war and in peace; and here ships would at all times be able to obtain refreshments for their crews, and also lay in their stock of provision of all kinds, at one quarter of the expence of carrying them from England. Neither will it be necessary for the southern whalers to proceed to the coasts of South America to procure their cargoes; fish of the same kind, and full as large, are as easily taken on the east and west coasts of Africa, as where they are now sought. The

black whales, in particular, are caught with much greater ease than elsewhere, as they resort in great numbers to all the bays on the southern coast of Africa, where there is scarcely any risk in taking them, and also less expence, as well as more certainty of their capture than in the ocean. The spermaceti species, the most valuable of all, are as abundant here as on the coast of America. If, in the supposition that we should retain the Cape in perpetuity, bounties were to be allowed to its inhabitants, to encourage this fishery by their small craft, it would not fail to bring together the southern whalers to complete their cargoes, when homeward bound; or it might preclude their farther voyage outward, affording by this, as well as other means, increased energy, activity, and profit to the settlement.

MERCATOR & Co.

October 12, 1811.

PLATE 25.—OLD HOUSE, FORMERLY AN OCCASIONAL RESIDENCE OF KING HENRY VIII. AT NEWINGTON GREEN, MIDDLESEX.

NOTWITHSTANDING the variety of publications on the antiquities of the metropolis and its environs, the specimen of ancient domestic architecture which forms the subject of one of the embellishments to our present Number, seems to have almost escaped the observation of the topographer. Mr. Nelson, in his *History and Antiquities of the Parish of Islington*, lately published, has given a description of the premises, and to that interesting work we are chiefly indebted for the following particulars.

The tottering old mansion represented in our engraving, was, till within these few years, standing at the north-west corner of Newington Green. It was a quadrangular building, composed chiefly of wood and plaister, having a square court in the center, and communication to the various apartments all round by means of small doors opening from one room to another. The premises had been for many years divided into a number of small tenements, which were occupied by poor people at trifling weekly rents. On the house being pulled down to give place to the two new dwellings which now occupy its site, parts of the old oak wainscot were found to be richly gilt, and adorned with curious paintings, but which were almost totally obliterated by the effect of time.

Such were the methods of building and decorating the dwellings of our ancestors about the time of the erection of this house, that a greater contrast than that between them and the domestic structures of the present day cannot easily be imagined. Immense beams of oak, or more frequently chesnut wood, placed in perpendicular, diagonal, and transverse directions, and strongly morticed or rivetted together, formed the shell or carcase of almost every private building. The size of the timbers used in their construction was so enormous, that the materials of one house as they built in those times, would make severa. of equal size according to the present mode of construction. The common method of ma ing walls was to nail laths to the timber fram ,

OLD HOUSE

Formerly the occasional Residence of Henry the Eighth,

and strike them over with a rough plaister, which was afterwards whitened and ornamented with fine mortar, and this last was often beautified with figures and other curious devices. The ceilings were composed of crocket work, with medallions and other ornaments, worked in relief; and the wainscots were framed of pannelled oak, carved and wrought in various forms, according to the fancy of the builder*.

This house, which exhibited an excellent specimen of the style of building above described, tradition, throughout the neighbourhood, affirms to have been in the occupation of the capricious Henry VIII. and the scene of his illicit amours, where he kept a number of concubines as in a seraglio. The appearance of the building when standing, was certainly indicative of great antiquity, it being literally falling to the ground from the gradual operations of time; and there are sufficient reasons to induce a belief of its having been the occasional resort, or temporary residence, of the monarch above named.

From the account of the adjoining manor of Canonbury, given in the work already mentioned, it appears, that, on the attainder of Cromwell, Earl of Essex, who possessed that estate, the old mansion-house (part of which is still remaining there) was reserved for *the use of the king;* and it has been confirmed by concurring circumstances, that Henry was in the habit of passing a portion of his time at that agreeable retreat. There is, moreover, reason to believe, that the tradition before mentioned is not altogether without foundation, inasmuch as this neighbourhood seems to have been a favourite spot with some of the nobility about that period. A branch of the family of Dudley, Earl of Warwick, possessed the manor of Stoke Newington; and the following letter of Henry Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland (temp. Hen. VIII.), dated at "Newington Greene," it is extremely probable was indited in the ancient building we have just described. This letter was written to Lord Cromwell above-mentioned, at that time secretary of state, to exculpate the writer from the pretended suspicions of Henry in regard to a matrimonial contract supposed to have been made between the Earl and Anne Boleyn, previously to her marriage with the king:—

"*Master Secretary,*

"This shall be to signify unto you, that I perceive by Sir Raynold Carnaby, that there is supposed a pre-contract to bee betweene the queene and me. Whereupon I was not onely heretofore examined, upon mine oath, before the Archbishops of Canterburie and Yorke, but also received the blessed sacrament upon the same, before the Duke of Norfolke, and other the king's highness' council, learned in

* Houses fabricated of such materials, though perhaps of too combustible a nature for populous neighbourhoods, were more calculated for strength and durability than the greater part of our modern erections of brick. While we are almost daily witnesses to the fact of new houses *falling to the ground,* before they are well out of the builders' hands, many of the wooden fabrics of our ancestors, which have stood the test of centuries, yet remain *standing* reproaches to either the want of skill or the want of honesty in our modern professors of the building art, calling themselves surveyors and *architects!*

the spiritual law; assuring you, Mr. Secretary, by the said oath, and blessed body, which afore I received, and hereafter intend to receive, that the same may be my *damnation*, if ever there were any contract or promise of marriage between hir and me. At Newington Greene, the 13th day of May, in the 28th yeare of the reign of our sovereign Lorde King Henry VIII.

"Your assured,

"H. NORTHUMBERLAND*."

This Earl of Northumberland, who died the following year at Hackney†, whither it is probable he removed from Newington Green, is said to have "prodigally given away a great part of his lands and inheritance *to the king and others;*" which, indeed, is evident, from letters of his own writing still extant: it is therefore not unlikely, that in this manner the house and premises before mentioned came into his majesty's possession.

A very old inhabitant of Newington Green, recollects, that more than half a century ago, when some of the present houses were erected, several vestiges of other ancient dwellings of considerable magnitude were removed; and the tradition of Henry's resorting to this place, is further supported by the circumstance of a very pleasant path, which winds from the S. E. corner of the Green to the turnpike-road by Ball's Pond, having been called, from time immemorial, by the name of "*King Harry's Walk.*"

For the above account of this ancient mansion, we are indebted to Mr. F. W. L. Stockdale, a gentleman who has recently published a very interesting Collection of Etchings from Antiquities in the County of Kent.

* Collins's *Peerage*, vol. II. p. 393.

† His epitaph in Hackney church, where he was buried, may be seen in Weever's *Funeral Monuments*.

INTELLIGENCE, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, &c.

MR. Hussey has a second volume of the *Letters from an Elder to a Younger Brother* in the press. A new edition of the first volume has been lately published.

Mr. James Savage will publish, in the course of the ensuing month, *Observations on the Varieties of Architecture used in the Structure of Parish Churches at different Periods.*

The Capital, a satirical and sentimental poem, dedicated to Earl Stanhope, is just ready for publication.

Mr. Gaisford, a surgeon in the Royal Artillery at Woolwich, has in the press, *An Essay on the good Effects which may be derived in the British West Indies in consequence of the Abolition of the African Slave Trade: including an Inquiry into the present insular Policy of those Colonies.* The foreign services of this gentleman have been in the West Indies; a short residence at Jamaica on a former occasion, and a recent residence of four years in the other colonies, from the spring of 1807 to the present summer. The important consequences of the abolition of the slave trade are examined in this book, by a writer possessing all the advantages of an acquaintance with the West Indies, without the colonial habits

of thought and prejudices, which are frequently the result of an intimate connection with that country. The proposed measure of the importation of Chinese in place of African slaves, expected to become an object of parliamentary investigation in the ensuing session, is amply alluded to in the course of this work.

Dr. Andrew Halliday will speedily publish, in 4to. with plans of battles, &c. &c. *Observations on the present State of the Portuguese Army*, as organized by Lieutenant-General Sir William Carr Beresford, K.B. field-marshal and commander-in-chief of that army; with an account of the different military establishments and laws of Portugal, and a sketch of the campaigns of the last year, during which the Portuguese army was brought into the field, against the enemy, for the first time as a regular force,

Mr. James Gillman, surgeon, of Highgate, will shortly publish, *An Essay on the Bite of a Rabid Animal;* being the substance of an essay that received a prize from the Royal College of Surgeons.

Dr. Thomas Thomson has nearly completed for the press, *A History of the Royal Society*, intended as a companion to the recent abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions. The object of the work is to trace the progress of the sciences since the establishment of that illustrious society, and to take a comparative view how much they are indebted to British, and how much to foreign, cultivation. Biographical sketches of many distinguished fellows of the society will be interspersed throughout the work,

To be speedily published, in a neat pocket volume, uniform with the Portraits of Fops, *A Looking-glass for the Ladies*, which possesses the singular property of shewing, without flattery, ladies as they are; contrasting them, at the same time, with what they ought to be.

Mr. George Barrett, of Petworth, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription a very extensive set of *Tables for determining the Value of Life Annuities and Assurances:* among which there is one table that will occupy the whole of a large quarto volume, for ascertaining the value of an annuity on *three* joint lives for every possible combination of age, and according to the Swedish observations. The author has been employed twenty-five years on the work, and its publication will depend on the success of the subscription.

Miss Hawkins, of Twickenham, has nearly ready for publication, *The Countess and Gertrude; or, Modes of Discipline*, in four octavo volumes.

Mr. Harwood, son of the late Rev. Dr. Harwood, will shortly publish, in Latin, a description of more than one hundred unedited Greek brass coins, most of them lately acquired, with illustrations and plates.

Selections from the Portfolio of the Lady Ursula, consisting of poems, essays, &c. said to be the production of a late amiable viscountess, will shortly appear, embellished with an elegant portrait.

Dr. Gregory, of the Royal Military Academy, will publish in a few days, *A Series of Letters to a Friend, on the Evidences, Doc-*

trines, and Duties of the Christian Religion; in which he has attempted to point out several absurdities which necessarily result from deism, as well as to prove that the leading positions of the Socinians are utterly untenable in fair argument.

A translation of the continuation of *Humboldt's Travels, &c. in New Spain*, recently arrived in this country, is in the press, and will be speedily published.

Speedily will be published, in 4to. with a number of engravings, *Travels in Iceland*, during the summer of the year 1810, with maps and other plates. This work contains the observations made in that interesting island by Sir George Mackenzie, Bart. Mr. Holland, and Mr. Bright. A preliminary dissertation on the history and literature of Iceland, will precede the journal of the travellers. In the journal will be described the country, the hot springs, volcanoes, and other natural curiosities, and also the manners and customs of the inhabitants; and it will be followed by distinct chapters, on rural, political, and ecclesiastical affairs; on the present state of literature; on natural history, botany, and mineralogy.

As a proof of the very high feeling his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies has for the arts, he has transmitted to Mr. Cardon, in return for the pleasure he has received from his engraving of the *Battle of Maida*, the following letter.

PALERMO, 24th June, 1811.

SIR,

His Sicilian Majesty, in accepting the present of a first proof of your engraving representing the Battle of Maida, which you sent to his Majesty some time ago in an elegant gilt frame, has had reason to admire the skill and talents you have displayed in that masterly piece of work; and the king has been pleased with the subject you have chosen, as a lasting memory of the valour of the British troops, and of their brave commander, who have so gallantly fought in defence of his dominions. As a token of his Majesty's satisfaction, I am directed to send, for your own use, to the Prince of Castelcicala, his Majesty's minister in London, one of the gold medals with which the king is used to present the distinguished artists. You will accept it, Sir, with his Majesty's acknowledgments.

I have the honour to be, with great esteem and regard,

Sir,

Your most affectionate servant,

THE MARQUIS OF CIRCELLO.

This letter is accompanied by a massy gold medal conferred by his Majesty upon those artists whom he thinks deserving of his highest distinction. It weighs above five ounces. On the obverse is a fine portrait of his Majesty, with the motto *Ferdinandus IV. Dei gr. utriusq. Sic. et Hier. Rex.* On the reverse is represented Sculpture pointing out the statue of Minerva to the Genius of Painting; while Architecture, on her right hand, is kneeling and occupied in inscribing a radius with her compass. The motto is, *Nec istis Præmia desunt.* This very liberal reward was transmitted to Mr. Cardon by his Excellency the Prince of Castelcicala.

The annual courses of lectures at the Surry Institution will be delivered in the following order:

1. *On the Philosophy of Physics*, by J. M. Good, Esq. F. R. S. Mem. Am. Phil. S. and F. L. S. of Philadelphia, to commence on Friday the 22d of November, and be continued on each succeeding Friday.

2. *On the Belles Lettres*, by Edward Quin, Esq. to commence on Tuesday, November 26th, and be continued on each succeeding Tuesday.

3. *On the Chemical Phenomena of Nature and Art*, by Frederick Accum, Esq. M. R. I. A. F. L. S. to commence early in 1812.

4. *On Music*, by W. Crotch, Mus. D. professor of music in the University of Oxford, to commence early in 1812.

The society of Methodists have purchased the superb mansion and grounds of Apperley-Bridge, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, late the residence of Thomas Clapham, Esq. for the purpose of a public school. This institution is to be founded on the model of the school at Kingswood, in the neighbourhood of Bristol, and is to be on a scale sufficiently large to accommodate 400 boys, principally the sons of the ministers of that community.

Among the precious MSS. of the Oriental Library of Monte-Casino, in Italy, which may be considered as the cradle of sciences and letters, after the barbarism which followed the destruction of the Roman empire, there has just been found a Greek MS. of Apollonius Evander, the nephew of Apollonius of Rhodes. Among other important objects which this MS. contains, is a very detailed account of the eruption of Vesuvius, in the reign of Titus. A learned Hellenist will soon give us a translation of this work, with the Greek opposite to it.

Successful attempts have been made at Leghorn, to extract sugar from chesnuts. The meal remaining after the extraction, mingled with ordinary flour, made good second bread; and with the addition of a little milk, to supply the necessary *gluten*, it made white bread of an excellent quality.

Two theatres are building at St. Petersburgh, under the avowed patronage of the court, in which none but dramatic pieces in the Greek language are to be represented.

A mission from the Dilletanti Society is on the eve of departing, under the sanction of government, in a Turkish frigate, destined for Smyrna. The object of the mission is to make diligent search for antiquities and ancient relics in Asia Minor and the Ionian Isles. A young architect and draftsman, of very superior talent, has abandoned a lucrative office, to aid the views and objects of this society.

Professor Von Feinagle has given, at the Royal Institution, a public experiment of the efficacy of his *Method of facilitating and assisting Memory*. The managers of the Institution, in consequence of the application of the Committee of Literature and Science, granted permission for this public display of the art, without, however, making themselves in any way responsible as to its character. The exhibition took place before an assembly of several hundred ladies and gentlemen, who were astonished and delighted with the result of the experiment.

Four children, two boys and two girls, all under 14 years of age, had been put under Mr. Feinagle's care but two or three days before: he had one of the girls but an hour and a half; and the longest tuition that any of them had received was but four hours and a half.—One of them repeated Goldsmith's *Hermit* backward and forward, and stated the stanza, the line, and the order of any remarkable word required of him. One little girl answered to questions in the chronology of the Roman Emperors; and another multipled, without slate or paper, *two* sums of *eight* figures by *eight*, and declared that she had not previously been taught arithmetic.—A boy determined the geographical situation, in degrees and minutes, of 50 different cities; and on a planisphere chalked out on a board, marked down the true situation of places named to him.—Mr. Fincher, of the Institution, also recited the Mineralogical Table of Hauy, the second part of which he had taught himself on Mr. Feinagle's system, together with the first part of Brisson's Ornithologic System; and he declared, from his own experience, that the principles of Mr. Feinagle's art were equally calculated to give facility in the acquisition, and certainty in the retention, of the tables of any other science—a fact which was confirmed by several gentlemen present, who have attended the private courses of the professor.—The examinations were carried on by Mr. Disney, chairman of the Literary and Scientific Committee; and for a great part of the time, Mr. Feinagle retired from the lecture-room. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the result of the experiments; and the company returned Mr. Feinagle their thanks. The Professor, Aug. 26, repeated the experiment at Liverpool, where the Rev. Jon. Brookes, at the request of the mayor, selected from the different charity-schools of the town, children upon whom the experiment might be made. The exhibition took place before a very numerous assembly. Four children had been put under Mr. Feinagle's tuition but three days before, two boys and two girls, and none of them had received more than four hours instruction; neither of the girls could make or read a figure when first presented to him. The examinations (which were carried on by the Rev. Jon. Brookes) were precisely of the same nature as those at the Royal Institution; and the results were equally satisfactory.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

The new invented Harp, by Sebastian Erard, No. 18, *Great Marlborough-Street, executed in July*, 1811—*shortly explained and exemplified*, by John Baptist Mayer. Pr. 5s.

The great merits of Mr. Erard, in rendering, at various times, the harp more and more complete and perfect, are universally acknowledged, in England as well as on the Continent. Indeed, most of the improvements of that instrument owe their origin to Mr. E.'s indefatigable ingenuity. Notwithstanding all these, however, the harp, to this day, remained an instrument of very limited scope. The range of its performance was confined to seven or eight keys, or scales, beyond which the player could not venture without encountering great difficulties; and hence our great composers,

aware of its incompetency to exhibit scientific and chromatic modulations, were generally deterred from writing for that instrument. Mr. Erard's very recent and important invention, we gladly announce to our readers, has removed every trammel under which this noble instrument undeservedly laboured hitherto; his new invented harp is a *perfect* instrument, more perfect by far than even the piano-forte.—Having, on the transmission of the above publication, requested an inspection of the invention, we had the good fortune to witness the extent of its powers, displayed to the greatest advantage, under the skilful touch of Miss Gautherot. Our readers will not expect a detail of the intricate mechanism; we shall content ourselves to notice the principle of the invention, which is as simple as it is beautiful. The number of pedals is not increased, but every pedal has two distinct actions or movements, by the fir of which, the open string (supposed a flat) is raised half a note (thus becoming a natural), and the latter, by the second or full action of the pedal, is again raised another half note, and made a sharp. Thus the pedal for C, for instance, commands in succesion C b, C natural, C sharp; and hence of course, a performer may play in even seven flats or seven sharps, with the same facility as he would without any flats or sharps. The bungling confusion generally created in the intellects of the pupil, by his being told the falsehood, that C sharp and D flat are the same sounds, is at once exploded; for, on Mr. Erard's harp, they are, as they ought to be, perceptibly different. From what has already been said, every person acquainted with music, will, of his own accord, appreciate the value and importance of the present invention; the piano-forte player will lament the palpable inferiority of his favourite instrument; and the possessor of the old and imperfect harp will, with regret and envy, behold a less skilful performer execute on the new instrument pieces and passages out of the reach of the former. Mr. Mayer will excuse us, if the importance of the instrument for which he has composed the present publication, induces us to treat his labour with comparative conciseness. The manner in which he has performed *his* task, displays the sound theorist in harmonies. The successive transitions through all the keys, are ably handled; his *capriccio* exhibits a variety of modulations skilfully introduced and arranged; and the solutions he has deduced in the 6th page, from three different discords, will be found interesting to the curious, whether harp-players or not.

HARVEST HOME, *a pastoral Divertimento for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute ad libitum, composed for, and dedicated to, the Right Hon. Lady Susan Ryder*, by J. B. Cramer. Pr. 4s.

We have so often had occasion to comment on the elegant and finished style of Mr. Cramer's compositions, that, to award to the present publication its due merit, we need only assure our readers, that it is not inferior to its predecessors. In the andante (in G) we perceive that sweetness, that mellow combination and rich harmony, which is one of the leading characteristics of

this author's works. The dolce in the 3d page is charming, and the transition into D *(l. 2)*, adds to its enchanting effect. This andante is succeeded by a military allegretto in E b, full of spirit and precision; and the varied expression which, in *pp.* 6 and 7, the author has given to his theme, displays his fertile invention; the end *(p. 8)* is wound up in a pleasing manner. The rondo "allegretto rustico," (in G again) has for its subject, s fine and simple a pastoral melody as any we are acquainted with; a carillon (or bells) is aptly introduced in a cadence; a pleasing set of responses occurs between the piano-forte and the flute *(p. 10, l. 2)*; the E minor in the 11th page, with the subsequent bustling passage in C natural, produces a happy effect; and the conclusion, on the model of the subject, is delicate and original. The flute accompaniment throughout is masterly.

A French Air, with Alterations, Additions, and Variations, composed, and dedicated to G. Sinclair, Esq. by Dr. Jay. Pr. 3s. 6d.

The prelude alone to this air, if we had not before been acquainted with the learned author's works, would fix our opinion of the superiority of his talents and his theoretical skill. His modulations and transitions are of the highest order, select and chromatic; the theme of the variations is judiciously chosen; and the first variation conspicuous for its delicacy of expression, much heightened by some elegant half-notes. The slur of three different fingers on the same key, in the 3d variation, has a pleasing effect. In the 4th, which is intricately set, we meet with many passages which require peculiar nicety and expression on the part of the performer, whose rapidity of execution will be put to the test by the volubility of the passages of the 5th. The 6th, in our opinion, is less attractive; the continual tittle-tattle of both hands in the treble, appears to us trifling. In the coda, the learned doctor again appears in his element, and to the greatest advantage. It is, even more than the prelude, enriched by chromatic flights through every scale, connected by regular scientific transitions; and the melody which has been skilfully interwoven in the left hand, to accompany and guide the modulations of the right, calls for our warmest commendation, not to say admiration.

"*On board of the Britannia,*" *sung with distinguished applause by Mr. Taylor, at Vauxhall-Gardens, composed* by Mr. W. T. Parke. Pr. 1s. 6d.

The character of the melody of this song is as firm and energetic as that of our naval defenders. It is a plain, yet impressive sea-song. We are pleased with the idea at the words, "The sails unfurled have caught the breeze;" and think there is something manly in the unison descent at, "Now we cut through waves and sea." Those that have, like us, had an opportunity of listening to the artless, yet hearty execution of these songs by our tars, will agree with us in the belief, that they have contributed not a little to incite them to those acts of valour which are the admiration of the world.

"*Cupid is a wanton Boy,*" *a favourite Air, sung with great applause at Vauxhall-Gardens, by Mrs. Garrick, written by Mr.*

Upton, composed by Mr. W. T. Parke. Pr. 1s. 6d.

There is a considerable degree of playfulness and *naïveté* in this melody, and the different ideas flow in so regular and well-connected a succession, that the whole forms an agreeable *tout-ensemble*, well calculated for the sphere of the mixed audiences of Vauxhall-Gardens. While we find nothing novel, we can safely aver, that all is put together with taste and judgment.

"*The German Legion March*," *arranged for the Piano-Forte, also as a Duet for two Performers*, by L. Jansen. Price 1s.

This march is worthy of the gallantry of the loyal band whose steps it guides; it is spirited and melodious at the same time; and, as we have heard it in full orchestra, we are able to speak to the merit of Mr. J.'s arrangement, which appears to us full and correct. That for four hands, of course, exhibits more of the original score, and hence is more impressive. Both are set with that degree of facility which adapts this march to the capacity of beginners.

Select Pieces from different Operas, composed and arranged for the Piano-Forte, by D. Winter. 4s.

Most, if not all, of the twenty pieces comprised in this collection are taken from "The Sequel to the Magic Flute," an opera composed by the celebrated *P.* Winter. Having said thus much in regard to the title of the work, which appeared equivocal, we feel warranted in adding, that the choice of the pieces is highly judicious, and the arrangement creditable, as well as easy of execution. This publication may therefore be recommended to the juvenile performer, for whose practice and entertainment, the shortness of the airs, their pleasing melodies, good harmony, and facility of execution, appear eminently well calculated.

JULIANA, *a favourite Dance, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte*, by S. Hale. Pr. 1s. 6d.

An agreeable *bagatelle*, put together in a neat and tasteful manner. The theme suits the style of the rondo well, and the superstructure is conceived in that easy and pleasing manner, which cannot fail to entertain, especially as the whole is within the reach of a moderate proficient. The minor (in G) is particularly pretty, quite in the *motivo* of the major; and the transition from its key, to that of the major in B b, extremely natural and unaffected.

"*Oh! never doubt my Love*," *a favourite Ballad, sung by Mr. Pyne, of the Theatre Royal Lyceum, composed, and inscribed to his Friend W. B. Llewellyn, Esq.* by John Colston Doyle. Price 1s. 6d.

The melody of this air is tender and affectionate, and the harmony, of the first half at least, devised in a rich and correct manner. But in the last line of *p.* 2 we are under the necessity of qualifying our approbation. Passing over the personal repugnance we feel at the general turn the melody takes from the beginning of that line (which may be a matter of fancy), the 3d bar is objectionable on account of the sudden and crude manner in which the author drops from the key of C into F; and in the 2d bar of the first line, *p.* 3, we notice another quite as awkward transition

into the latter key. But for these inattentions to harmony, we should feel considerable partiality for the present composition.

Le Carillon, *a favourite Divertimento for the Piano-Forte, in which are introduced the celebrated Airs, "Hark the bonny Christ-church Bells," and "How blest the Maid," composed, and dedicated to Miss Smith*, by Ferdinand Charles Panormo. Pr. 3s.

The character of this divertimento is that of a plain composition, unfraught with any elaborate passages, or harmonic eccentricities; yet in many places ingeniously contrived, and here and there relieved by some uncommon-place and bold ideas; a merit which we have not often occasion to notice in our critical labours. The air, "How blest the Maid," forms the andante, and is neatly harmonized. Of the rondo we can say, that the subject is artless and plain; the part in D major forms an appropriate contrast to the preceding evolutions in one flat, and the manner in which the return to the original key is managed is creditable to the author. This divertimento has the advantage of being void of executive intricacies.

The Regency Grand March and Rondo, composed for the Piano-Forte by M. Holst. Pr. 2s.

The spirited manner in which the first of these two movements is conceived, shews that their author is no novice in martial compositions; and the neat dolce in the third line, *p.* 2, is attended with the effect of contrast intended by the composer. We are much pleased with the subject of the rondo: its lively mood accords admirably with the nature of the whole publication; it is followed by a variety of pleasing ideas, represented under the garb of brilliant passages; and the latter are occasionally and judiciously relieved by a few bars of slow notes, which evince the author's knowledge of musical effect. The theme is always reintroduced in some elegant manner or other, and the termination wound up in a gay and shewy style.

Plate 26.—RUSSELL INSTITUTION.

In a new quarter of the city, in which speculation reigns with despotic sway, and which is destitute of other public buildings that can lay claim to the character of architecture, it is with pleasure we find this edifice, which is certainly deserving of public notice. If it does not combine all the perfections that could be wished, it is, in this respect, only in the same predicament as almost all other structures; and the attempt, at least, is praiseworthy.

The building, now appropriated to the purposes of the Russell Institution, one of those establishments for the promotion of literature and science, which have recently sprung up in this metropolis*, was erected about twelve years ago, for an assembly-room, under the auspices of Mr. Burton, who built so much in the neighbourhood; but this speculation having failed to answer the expectations of the proprietors, it was

* As the Royal, London, and Surry Institutions, and the Westminster Library.

RUSSELL INSTITUTION

Great Coram Street.

sold, in 1808, to the society by whom it is at present occupied.

Its model has not been judiciously chosen, though taken from that pure source of the arts, Grecian architecture, whose beauty consists not merely in the exact proportion of parts, but principally in that particular character which the nature of each individual building demanded. Thus the solemnity and grandeur required in a temple dedicated to Minerva, cannot well be appropriated to a place erected for the purpose of public amusement, though now more properly applied to that of public instruction.

In other respects this building displays great symmetrical beauty, and likewise a correct observance of the principles of architecture in the profiles of the entablature as well as the capitals of the columns. The principal feature of the front is a well - proportioned portico, composed of four pilasters of what is generally denominated the Pæstum order, but more properly the Grecian Doric, being more massive, and having also fewer mouldings, than the latter. The whole is surmounted by a pediment. Its perfect symmetry is broken by the circumstance of the center intercolumniation being much wider than that of the two sides; so that they bear no proportion to each other. In some instances this method has been adopted, but not in so obvious a manner by the ancients, who merely added one triglyph, and omitted the metope in the center. On each side of the portico is a plain wall, with arches receding about six inches, and a continuation of the cornice and frieze, but without the triglyphs, leaving to the center a proper degree of richness. Beyond this, on each side, is another wall, receding about six inches, with plain tablets in the center, and a continuation of the same cornice and frieze, forming a truly classical design. It is to be regretted, that beauty has been sacrificed to convenience, in continuing the wall behind the columns, where originally was left a recess of about nine feet, which not only broke the uniformity of the line, but added greatly to the general effect, by a depth of shadow which gave a great relief to the columns. Great breadth reigns throughout the whole, producing an impression upon the mind which multiplied parts never can.

One gross absurdity, which cannot fail to strike the eye of the artist or amateur, is the entrance to the bath, to which the architect has attempted to give the same form as the portico, than which nothing can be more ridiculous. This part of the building is, in fact, beneath criticism, and we notice it merely in the hope, that the remark may have some influence in leading to its removal.

The object and plan of the society to which this building belongs, are thus detailed in a prospectus issued soon after its formation:—

" The objects of this undertaking are, the gradual formation of a library, consisting of the most useful works in ancient and modern literature, including in the latter, foreign as well as English; the establishment of a reading-room, provided with the best foreign and English journals, and other periodical publications deserving of attention and

encouragement; and an institution for lectures on literary and scientific subjects.

"It is proposed to limit the number of shares to seven hundred, at twenty-five guineas each. Of these, Mr. Burton, the proprietor of the Russell Rooms, has offered to take two hundred as a compensation for the value of those buildings. By this liberal proposal, the proprietors will at once obtain a suite of elegant and commodious apartments, well adapted to the above purposes; to which the sum of twelve thousand five hundred guineas, to be raised by the remaining five hundred shares, will become immediately applicable. A part of this sum is proposed to be employed in fitting up the apartments, and in the purchase of books; the remainder to be invested in proper securities, in the names of trustees, for raising a fund, in aid of the annual subscriptions, to defray the current expences, and make gradual additions to the library.

"The shares of the proprietors are to be perpetual, and will entitle the holders to the full advantage of every part of the establishment, without further subscription. Subscribers for life, and annual subscribers, will be admitted upon such terms as shall hereafter be fixed by the proprietors. Any member of the family of a proprietor, resident in the same house, will be admitted to the library and reading-room, upon the annual subscription of one guinea.

"The books in the library may be taken out by the proprietors for a limited time, *for their own use*, subject to such exceptions, and under such regulations, as may be adopted to prevent loss and inconvenience. Such modern publications as shall be thought worthy of notice, will be purchased in sufficient numbers to supply the probable demands of the proprietors and subscribers, among whom some of the copies will be circulated, under such restrictions as may be thought advisable for the general convenience. At certain periods, to be determined by the committee for the time being, the superfluous copies will be sold, after giving notice to the proprietors and subscribers, who will have the first refusal of purchase.

"The surplus of the annual funds above the annual expenditure, is to be laid out in the purchase of *stock* books, for the gradual increase of the library."

The regulation and management of this institution, is vested in the following persons:—

President, His Highness the Duke of Gloucester. — *Vice-Presidents,* Duke of Bedford, Earl of Selkirk, Bishop of Winchester, Lord Holland, Mr. Justice Chambre, Mr. Baron Graham. — *Managers,* Sir Samuel Romilly, M. P. Francis Horner, M. P. John Smith, M.P. Henry Davidson, James Scarlett, Smithson Tennant, John Whishaw, Esqrs. Mr. Serjeant Lens.—*Trustees,* Sir Samuel Romilly, Mr. Serj. Lens, William Dickinson, Esq.—*Professors,* P. Roget, M.D. animal physiology; J. Pond, F.R.S. astronomy and mechanical philosophy.—*Treasurer,* Thomas Sermon, Esq.—*Secretary,* Mr. Geo. Flack.

Plate 27.—FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

The annexed set of drapery French window-curtains, displays a style of hanging drawing-room curtains, and combining solid elegance with richness of fancy: of course, the colours and quality are left to choice and kind of situation. Bronze and gold ornaments, and poles, may also be regulated to colours, &c. The Regent's plume of feathers is very elegant and ornamental.—A French curtain is so well known, and the drawing itself so completely explains every particular, that it is needless to expatiate any further on the subject.

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

SPANISH PENINSULA.

Operations of the British Forces.

Were it not for the dispatches of Lord Wellington, received almost at the winding up of this report, we might have kept silence with regard to the operations of our army on the frontiers of Portugal without injury to the thread of our historical record. Our army had for many weeks lain inactive on the banks of the Agueda, with its head-quarters at Fuente de Guinaldo, and its light division pushed round Ciudad Rodrigo, in order to prevent that place from receiving succour from the French army of Portugal stationed near Placentia, under the command of Marmont, while a battering train was on its way from Oporto to enable our general to lay regular siege to the place, in case the French manifested no disposition to come to its relief; a contingency which it seems was not apprehended by Lord Wellington, considering the apparent inactivity of Marmont, and the numbers that were under his immediate command. But this inactivity was any thing but real; and as to the inferiority in numbers, supposing it certain, recent events in the south might have taught us, that in order to attain any object of importance, the French could club an army together for a temporary purpose, and by that means present a superior front to their enemy. The latter has actually happened. Ciudad Rodrigo is too important a key of Spain not to demand an extraordinary effort for its preservation. Accordingly Marmont, while at Placentia, collected troops from all directions; even from Catalonia reinforcements were sent to him, which, added to those that had recently arrived from France, swelled his army to about 60,000 men, 6,000 of which were cavalry. With this overwhelming force he presented himself on the 24th September within sight of Ciudad and our army, accompanied by a large convoy of provisions. On the 25th both armies came in contact; on several parts of our line brisk skirmishing took place; and one position of ours in front of Guinaldo, insufficiently supplied with troops, had to sustain a heavy and serious attack from an infinitely superior French force; two Portuguese guns were taken, but seasonable relief arriving, they

were regained, and the enemy for a while repulsed. He advanced again, however, with an immense force of cavalry, before which the three regiments in position (5th, 77th, and 21st Portuguese) retired in good order, defying all the enemy's cavalry, by forming into square batallions. This loss of ground induced our commander to retire his whole line three leagues, into a position which, however eligible for the moment, was not deemed of sufficient advantage to await a general attack in. On the 26th, at night, therefore, a further retrograde movement of the whole army took place; and on the 27th it was scarcely placed in the direction of Aldea Velha Alfayetes and Aldea de Ponte, when the enemy again appeared in force in front of the latter village, between which and Alfayetes another encounter took place, wherein our cavalry and the 11th and 23d regiments greatly distinguished themselves, obliging the enemy to retreat to Albugaria. Our loss in both these affairs is trifling, being altogether, in killed, wounded, and missing, 17 officers and 244 men (one officer only killed). On the 28th our army took position on the Coa, behind the heights of Socto; and on the same day the French altogether retired out of sight, and on the 30th they left Ciudad Rodrigo; their army of the north retiring upon Salamanca, and, as it is believed, Valladolid; and their army of Portugal back towards Banos and Placentia. If their object in concerting this grand movement was solely confined to the throwing supplies into Ciudad Rodrigo, they certainly have succeeded in their plan; but if any ulterior operations were designed, they as evidently were frustrated by the steadiness of our brave soldiers, and the coolness and admirable skill of the great man that guided their manœuvres. For a few days he voluntarily resigned a few leagues of ground, which he is already at liberty again to occupy. No one would have the presumption to regret, that Lord Wellington should have rather receded than fought so superior an enemy in the plains of Ciudad Rodrigo, where his numerous cavalry would have overwhelmed ours, and where a co-operation from the fortress might have brought our army into a most critical situation. We expect that the *Moniteur* will glory in Marmont's having for a day or two pressed our army a few leagues to the rear, and shall gladly leave it that pleasure; for it is not by such creeping manœuvres that the French will conquer the Peninsula; they had different tales to relate in their Austrian, Prussian, and Russian campaigns, which generally were decided by one battle, after which the French operations consisted in little else but the trouble of overwhelming their confounded and panic-struck enemy. Our head-quarters were at Frexada on the 2d of October.

GALLICIAN ARMY.

Of the movements of that army, since the retreat of General Abadia to Molino Seco, we have no regular communication. Their position, together with the circumstance of a great part of the French army of the north having been withdrawn to manœuvre against Lord Wellington, will probably enable them to put themselves speedily in a con-

dition to commence active operations. Abadia has been making the tour of the province, in order to excite the different juntas to new efforts: as he is much respected on account of his zeal and talents, every thing may be expected from his patriotic endeavours.

SOUTH OF SPAIN.

Battle of Ximena, 25th September.

The official reports of the battle of Baza, or Zujar, from both the hostile generals, Freyre and Soult, have since our last reached England. On an attentive comparison of their contents, we think the notice of that unfortunate event, as given in substance in our preceding number, to be correct upon the whole. The loss of the Spaniards on the field of battle probably amounted to 2,000 men; and but for the undaunted valour of Gen. Freyre, who was ill seconded by his subordinate generals, Quadra and O'Donnell, the whole of that effective army would probably have been destroyed. As it is, all the efforts of Freyre could not remedy the subsequent confusion and dispersion of the greater part of the troops; in fact, the French, by a bold manœuvre, seem to have thrown themselves between the separated divisions, and in their hasty retreat to have made a great number prisoners. By the last advices Gen. Freyre's head-quarters were, on the 18th August, at Alcantarilla, close to the city of Murcia, where that commander was busily engaged in collecting the scattered remains of his troops, who came flocking in daily; and he was represented to have so far succeeded in his endeavours, that the most reasonable hope was entertained of his being soon enabled to move forward again, which is the more probable, as by a seasonable diversion on the part of Ballasteros, a portion of the French force has been obliged to abandon their pursuit and fly to the south.

The latter general, finding himself pressed by superior numbers near the mouth of the Guadiana, embarked his whole division, consisting of about 3,500 men, at Ayamonte, and landed again at Algeziras; from whence, after putting his little band into an effective state, and augmenting it by patriotic parties collected from the neighbourhood, he put himself in motion on the 18th September for Ximena. Two divisions of French troops, 3,000 each, had already reached that town to oppose his progress. Fortunately, a diversion made at the same time by the garrison of Cadiz, obliged one of the French divisions to march towards that quarter. Of this Ballasteros took advantage, making a feigned retreat upon Guansin, which he did not enter, but by a skilful counter-march turned back upon Ximena at the time the French thought him in full retreat, and under their general, Regnaux, were preparing to march upon Algeziras. Here Ballasteros attacked them furiously; the fight was obstinate, and lasted three hours, until the enemy, who had lost a great number of men in killed and wounded, retired in great disorder towards Alcala. Of the further operations of the Spanish general no accounts have as yet been received. Events of importance, such as the relieving Cadiz, cannot be anticipated from so small a force; and considering the many small French corps spread

over all that country, we should not be surprised to see them soon collect a force sufficient to compel Ballasteros to embark once more, when perhaps he will land at another place and annoy the enemy again. Such a mode of warfare, while it is most congenial with the Spanish character, must prove infinitely harassing and destructive to their opponents. We see no end to all this!

THE PLAGUE IN SPAIN.

Every friend of humanity, and especially of the glorious cause of Spain, will hear with grief, that to the misfortunes of that country the appearance of the destructive pestilence, the yellow fever, in the eastern parts, forms a dreadful addition. Its focus appears to be at Carthagena, where it seems now to be endemial, and where the number of deaths in August averaged 25 per day. In the city of Murcia its effects have likewise been seriously felt, and Elché is not free from it. Alicant is still healthy, as well as Malaga, Cadiz, and Gibraltar. The governor of the latter fortress has prohibited all intercourse with Spain, and adopted many other salutary regulations, from the effect of which we sincerely hope our garrison will derive the desired benefit. Supposing the fever to remain confined in its further progress, the obstruction of all communication between the infected cities and the rest of the country, is alone at this moment an evil of the greatest magnitude.

CATALONIA, NAVARRE, &C.

From the former province we have not had any regular official reports of late. The French were preparing to lay siege to Cardona and some other fortresses of less note, while the remains of the patriot army had its head-quarters in Salsona, under Baron D'Erolis, Brigadier Sarsfield, and Gen. Lacy. Dwindled as this once effective army is to a few thousands, their enterprizing chiefs have lately accomplished a most daring undertaking. Sarsfield and Lacy have made a serious inroad into the empire of the Great Nation. The greatest difficulty they laboured under was that of preventing their men from putting to death every Frenchman they met, having actually been under the necessity of proclaiming punishment of death for every Spaniard that killed a Frenchman without arms, or that had surrendered. The bold adventurers returned loaded with booty, 500 French horses, and, as it is reported, £95,000 in contributions.

It is stated in the Cadiz gazettes, with what truth we know not, that the strong post of Montserrat has been retaken from the French by Colonel Manso.

The band of the famous Mina, from a guerilla, begins to assume the character and strength of an army, amounting, according to report, to between 8 and 9,000 men. On the 15th his corps had a serious encounter near Pampeluna with a French force of nearly equal numbers, but chiefly conscripts. The result was the flight of the enemy after a loss of 1,000 killed and 800 prisoners.

SPANISH CONSTITUTION.

The heads of a constitution framed by a committee of the Cortes are now under the deliberation of that senate. As the document is too voluminous for our limits, we shall

content ourselves with stating, that it is a close imitation *(mutatis mutandis)* of the English constitution. The executive government is vested in the king, whose salary or civil list is to be fixed; the power of legislating in the Cortes; that of making peace or war in the king, as also the appointment of civil and military officers, application of the revenue, &c. &c.

SPANISH COLONIES.

The South American provinces, Caraccas, Cumana, Barinas, Margalta, Barcelona, Merida, and Truxillo, have, by a solemn document dated 8th July, declared their independence as a free republic, under the name of "The Confederation of Venezuela." They disclaim all further allegiance and dependance on either the Bourbon dynasty or the present provisional government of Old Spain, loading the unfortunate King Ferdinand with unmerited reproaches, and taxing the actual government with duplicity, fraud, and oppression. In another document the new-born republicans treat their brethren with a second edition of the French *Droits de l'homme.* The sovereignty of the people, the rights of man in society, the duties of man in society, the duties of the social body, and other abstract revolutionary doctrines, are therein as clearly defined as ever they were by the French legislators. We wish the tawny philosophers joy on their discovery and promulgation of these important truths, and only hope they will conduct them to a better fate, than that in which the same principles involved their apparent prototypes. But we fear the philosophical farce will end in bloodshed, a civil war, and perhaps, like France, in despotism. A pupil of Gallic philosophy, Gen. Miranda, is among them, and acts already a conspicuous part. He may become a Napoleon. What is curious, is, that other revolting provinces, Buenos Ayres for instance, although disclaiming obedience to the present government of Spain, professes allegiance to Ferdinand. Hence already the seeds of discord. The troops of the latter junta still keep Monte Video invested, while the squadron of Elio, the governor of the latter fortress, actually began, on the 15th of July, the bombardment of Buenos Ayres.—It does not appear that this bombardment produced any important result, except the violent measure which the insurrectionary junta determined upon, to prevent, if possible, a second attack. This could only be accomplished by a navy, which Buenos Ayres had not. To create one, they forcibly seized all fit merchant vessels, chiefly British, in the port of Ensenada; by the offer of large bounties, allured the idle crews, with their mates, to volunteer their services *against the most intimate ally of their own country;* manned them with troops and heavy cannon; and appointed a certain Taylor (we hope no Englishman) to the supreme command of this rebel navy, raised as it were in one day. Some of our merchant captains protested against this outrage; and Commodore Heywood, the senior British naval officer in the river Plate, forcibly remonstrated on this extraordinary step with the junta, who admitted the impropriety of it, but pleaded the law of urgent self-defence as their excuse. Private let-

ters of the 2d Aug. state, that the junta has at length listened to Commodore Heywood's representations, by giving up the British ships; and one of four days later, adds the more gratifying intelligence, that affairs between the two hostile towns had begun to wear a pacific aspect, that the junta had at last listened to Governor Elio's proposals for mutual conciliation, and that two of their body were to meet two deputies from Monte Video, on board the Nereus frigate, in order to enter upon a negociation towards the adjustment of their differences; an object now perhaps liable to less difficulty, since the Buenos Ayres army had recently received a signal overthrow from Gen. Goynece, commanding the Lima troops, against whom, as well as against Elio, the former had taken the field. Heaven grant that harmony may be again restored, at least in that part of the South American continent! As for the Caraccas, matters, we fear, have proceeded too far for our mediation to be of any effect; still we deem the effort towards a reconciliation proper and honourable on our part. If persuasion without force will do it, we are bound to try it. That this seems to be the line of conduct proposed by Great Britain, appears by the recent nomination, on the part of the Prince Regent, of Messrs. Stuart, Cockburn, and Morier, "to be his Majesty's commissioners in Spanish America, to act with such commissioners as may be appointed by the Supreme Council of Regency of Spain and the Indies, in the name of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII."

FRANCE.

Bonaparte's grand tour engages the speculations of politicians. On the 15th September he set out from Compeigne, since which he has successively visited Boulogne (where he superintended the engagement of his flotilla, which our readers will find recorded under our head of naval reports), Dunkirk, Cadsand, Sluys, Antwerp, Flushing, Terneuse, Dort, and Gorcum, where our latest intelligence left him on the 5th October. The Paris papers wish to persuade the world of his intended speedy return. For our own part, we doubt it. Aware as we are that the designs of so extraordinary a character are not to be fathomed by the rules of common probability, we venture to infer, from a fair interpretation of collective circumstances, that the object of this journey is far beyond a mere inspection of dock-yards, ships, and fortresses. Approaching operations of magnitude in the north perhaps require that England should be deterred from interrupting his impending designs. Hence the feigned threat of the invasion of Guernsey and Jersey; hence the assemblage at Boulogne of an army of 30 or 40,000 men, the greatest part of which has already been *marched off*; hence the revival of the manœuvres of the flotilla; hence, above all, the pompous details of the works of Cadsand, Antwerp, Flushing, Terneuse, Batz, &c. &c. When an enemy puffs his fortifications (commonly a matter of secrecy) there is room for suspicion. An orchard is sometimes as well secured by a lying board, "Beware of steel traps and spring guns," as

by the actual weapons. If these fortresses be so formidable, had not Napoleon better suffer the English to knock out their brains against them, than give them such kind warning? But enough of this, a few weeks will develope these mysteries.

Letters from Jersey report the return of the cardinals which had been deputed by the spiritual council at Paris to the pope; and add, that this truly venerable pontiff was inflexible to their demands, and would not even converse with the French members of the deputation.

Louis Bonaparte, the good ex-king of Holland, resides in the character of a private gentleman, and under the name of Count de St. Leu, at Gratz, in Styria.

SICILY.

Our September Number (p. 173) will have in some sort prepared the readers of the *Repository* for the strange and unpleasant intelligence from the above quarter, we have now to lay before them. Neither the possession of the richest island in the world, nor a British subsidy of nearly half a million a year, seem to have been able to feed the wants of a luxurious and spendthrift court. Within the present year a most oppressive tax of 1 per cent. upon all payments whatsoever was imposed upon the island; the commanderies of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, as well as other estates belonging to ecclesiastical orders, were seized by the titular king, or rather queen, of Jerusalem, in order—to be gambled away in a state lottery; while justice was notoriously dispensed to the highest bidder. Not only the people manifested their indignation in anonymous placards stuck up in the public streets, but some patriotic nobles remonstrated against so corrupt a system of government. The groans of the people were disregarded, and the dissatisfied nobles, by a royal edict, dated 19th July, sent into banishment on desert islands. Such has been the fate of the princes of Belmonte Vintimiglia, of Villa Franca, of Verulsterra, of Villarmosa, and of Aci. All these measures, together with the continual messengers received from and dispatched to the Continent by the court, justified our government in making representations to our ally. For this purpose Lord William Bentinck was dispatched to the island in the double capacity of ambassador and commander-in-chief. But, to our great surprise, his lordship returned to England in the course of this month, before, in fact, we knew of his arrival in Sicily. The cause of this extraordinary event has not transpired officially; but there is every reason to believe the following to be a correct statement of facts. It is said, that his lordship was instructed to demand, as a proof of the sincerity of the court, that the command of the Sicilian troops should be transferred to the British commander-in-chief, that the garrison duty of Palermo should be entrusted to our troops, and that his lordship should be admitted a member of the Sicilian council. But so little did that court acquiesce in these demands, that at the first interview which took place with the Marquis of Circello, minister for foreign affairs, it was intimated, that our interference in the affairs

of Sicily would not be permitted. In subsequent interviews his lordship discovered, that an entire change had taken place in the political sentiments of the court of Palermo—a change by which, it was not disguised, our friendship was no longer considered desirable, and by which the continuation of our forces on the island would be deemed intrusive. Lord W. Bentinck, under such circumstances, not contemplated by his instructions (tho' it is stated that those were equal to any exigency, but the extraordinary declaration of the Sicilian court,) deemed farther representations unnecessary, and determined on returning immediately for fresh instructions. His lordship did not remain on the island more than ten days, and it was not known that he had embarked until the Cephalus frigate was under weigh with him. His lordship returns immediately to Sicily, and reinforcements to the amount of 6000 men are sending thither. Of the determination our government has taken in this delicate, but urgent conjuncture of affairs, we are as yet uninformed; but we have no doubt its conduct will be at once decisive and just, since certainly things have come to a crisis which requires any thing but half measures, or protracted forbearance; otherwise King Murat, who is just recovered from a severe illness, will not fail to take advantage of the favourable opportunity for resuming his intentions upon the island.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Since the battle of Rudschuck the tide of fortune has set against the Russians. The Grand Vizier, after securing several important islands in the Danube, on the 9th Sept. made good the passage of that river. A corps of 30,000 men crossed at Widdin, another of equal force at Rudschuck, and a third was preparing to cross at Silistria.—The Russians have on all these points been obliged to give way, so that their foes have once more set foot in Wallachia, and, to judge from appearances, are likely to reconquer that province before the conclusion of the campaign. A flying corps of Turks has also made its appearance in Servia, and alarmed the insurgents of that country to such a degree, that fears are entertained of the security of their entrenched camp at Deligrad, and even of the safety of Belgrade.

The four ammunition ships which were consigned to Russia from this country, under convoy of the Grasshopper, and the loading and sailing of which had been so imprudently blazoned in the English newspapers, were not accepted on their arrival at Revel. It is stated, by way of accounting for this unexpected refusal, that Bonaparte, informed of their errand, signified to the Russian cabinet, that the reception of those ships would be considered as an act of hostility. As we cannot conceive England to have sent them without invitation, the refusal argues the known vacillation and weakness of the Moscovite court.

AMERICA.

From the United States we have to report no intelligence which could interest our readers, except that, in the beginning of September, a court of enquiry had been sitting on board the President frigate, to investigate the conduct of Commo-

dore Rogers in the affair of the Little Belt. The result of this enquiry is not yet known in England.

NAVAL REPORT.

Actions between the Naiad Frigate and the Boulogne Flotilla, 20th and 21st September.

One of the weak sides in Bonaparte's character is a belief, or perhaps a wish to persuade the world, that his presence alone is pregnant and productive of great events. Accordingly, on reaching Boulogne in the tour he is now making, the sight of one of our frigates, defying, at anchor, the immense flotilla destined for the future invasion and subjugation of England, while it proved galling to his omnipotent mind, offered a seasonable opportunity for a *coup d'éclât* to be achieved under his eye. After rowing from praam to praam, on the morning of the 20th September, and infusing courage into the sunken spirits of his mariners, he ordered seven praams, each carrying twelve 24-pounders, to "*take*" the English frigate. The Naiad, Capt. Cartaret, had the insolence to keep at anchor, and to receive the vain fire of so great a superiority of metal, making a suitable return no doubt. To make sure of his wishes, Napoleon now ordered ten brigs, each carrying four 24-pounders, and one sloop, to the assistance of his praams. A furious cannonade from about 120 pieces afloat, besides the numerous batteries, seemed for two hours to threaten destruction to our frigate. But all ended in *smoke*. The flotilla returned to port, and the Naiad, without one man hurt, had no damage worth mentioning. On the following day (21st), the same scene was repeated, with this difference, that the frigate being joined by three of our brigs and one cutter, drew off the shore, to entice the enemy from the protection of his batteries. But so wary were the mariners of the Great Nation, that it was impossible to allure more than one of the praams, which, with a view to succour the admiral's praam, that had nearly been taken, had ventured too far; for which she had the misfortune to be sent to Deptford. In this second action we had three men killed and 16 wounded. The loss of the French must have been infinitely greater, as our ships had been in the midst of them, and as the captured praam alone had between 30 and 40 killed and wounded, out of 112. Napoleon, we are happy to add, was highly satisfied with the conduct of his naval force!!

CAPTURES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Our cruizers in this sea have been singularly fortunate in the course of last summer. On the 16th of June the Thames and Cephalus frigates, perceiving ten large armed feluccas hauled up on the beach of the Gulf of Policastro, landed a detachment, under a heavy fire of musketry, and destroyed the whole of them, without loss.

On the 4th of July the Unité and Cephalus frigates cut out four brigs between Civita Vecchia and the mouth of the Tiber, likewise under a sharp fire of grape-shot and musketry, without any loss on our side.

On the 21st of the same month a more important and brilliant service was performed by the Thames and Cephalus. A Neapolitan convoy of 26 sail (11 gun-vessels, 1 armed

felucca, 14 merchantmen, and 36 *spars* for Murat's navy,) were steering along shore from Pizzo, in the Gulf of St. Eufemia, for the port of Palinuro, in the Gulf of Policastro, which, finding themselves unable to reach, on account of the presence of our frigates, they entered Porto del' Infreschi, the gunboats and felucca mooring in a line to protect the merchantmen, aided by the batteries and soldiers on shore. Our boats were out instantly, and the marines landed, who took an officer and 80 privates, and drove the rest before them. During the conflict on shore the whole 26 vessels were taken possession of, and brought out, together with the spars. In this gallant affair we have likewise the pleasure to add that no British life was lost.

CAPTURE OF THE RENOMMEE AND NEREIDE FRENCH FRIGATES, IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

The French government, aware of our designs, since happily accomplished, upon the Isle of France, had dispatched to its relief three frigates, with supplies and troops from Europe; the *Renommée*, *Néréide*, and *Clorinde*. On reaching that colony, they not only found it in the possession of our forces, but a squadron was immediately detached in pursuit of them, in consequence of which they steered for Madagascar. Just when in sight of Timatavé, in that island, they found themselves overtaken by our squadron, consisting of the frigates Galatea, Captain Losack; Phœbe, Captain Hillyar; Astræa, Captain Schomberg; and the Racehorse sloop. An action immediately began (20th May) and continued, notwithstanding night had overtaken the combatants. Owing to the latter circumstance, probably, two only of the enemy's frigates were taken, and the Clorinde made her escape. That ship has since made good her return to France, under various complicated difficulties, narrowly escaping a second chance of being captured at the moment when she had arrived within sight of her own country. His majesty's ship Tonnant chased her on entering the passage De Ras, fired, within cable's length, three broadsides into her, and did not give up the pursuit till the enemy had got safe within the rocks of his own coast, and herself, by the violence of the gale, had lost maintop and top-gallant-masts. Our loss in the above action is not precisely known, the official dispatches not having reached England, but private letters state it to be severe.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

His Majesty's malady appears now to have assumed a certain character of permanency, which leaves no probability of his ever being able to resume the royal functions. Such being the acknowledged opinion of the physicians, one of them only, we are assured, is to remain in attendance, to be relieved weekly by another of his colleagues, and the bulletins will in future be exhibited on Sundays only.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex has long laboured under complicated indisposition; but we are happy to be able to state, that his health is improving, and that he has taken several airings in his carriage.

Active preparations on the coast

of Normandy have induced a belief, that the enemy designs an invasion of Guernsey and Jersey. Both islands have been put in a state of defence, additional works constructed, and reinforcements sent from England. Although we believe the threat to be feigned, it was proper to prepare for the possibility of its execution.

Parliament stands further prorogued to the 12th of November next.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

OWING probably to the approaching close of the season, no new pieces have been exhibited at this theatre during the last month : still the stock of the earlier productions has enabled the manager to display weekly varieties in his bills of fare, which, together with a second engagement of the elegant and skilful rope-dancer, Mr. Wilson, have contributed to draw respectable houses. The benefits of the different performers have commenced, after which the company will adjourn to the Pavilion, which, for some time past, has been undergoing alterations and improvements of quite a novel discription. A great portion of the *arena*, or ride, has, we understand, been added to the pit, and the side thrown forward, towards, and even under, the former stage, which is rendered movable at pleasure. The originality of the idea, executed wih great expence, will, we trust, ensure to the managers a continued and, if possible, increased patronage on the part of the public.

SURRY THEATRE.

This place of entertainment has, within the last four or five weeks, produced so unremitting a succession of novelty and variety, that to notice all would exceed the limits of our dramatic report. In the opera of *Artaxerxes* we listened with rapture to Miss Feron's astonishing vocal powers ; and the sweet notes of Mrs. Nunn, enhanced by delicate touches of embellishment, formed an equal treat to every lover of music. The former lady has taken her leave of the Surry boards, and entered into an advantageous engagement with the Covent-Garden managers. In the opera of the *Cabinet*, a new singer, whose name we understand is Jones, has made his first appearance. Although the choice of a part in which Braham stands unrivalled, is certainly not favourable to a first *debût*, we nevertheless derived pleasure from Mr. J.'s representation of Orlando. His voice is not powerful, but it is mellow and pleasing, his execution respectably rapid and distinct. Besides these advantages, he has the negative merit of being destitute of that affectation and conceit which mar the talents and skill of other vocal performers at that theatre. Mr. Jones is modest and chaste, and, with a little more familiarity with the stage emphasis in his recitation, and spirit in his action, will become a valuable vocal performer, as he appears to be possessed of no mean skill in music. Mrs. Hatton's Floretta does her great credit ; she exerts herself laudably to reach a character which, we think, is be-

yond her musical powers. A burlesque, likewise, called *The Earls of Hammersmith*, has recently been brought out on the Surry boards. As we feel no kind of partiality to productions of that sort, we are perhaps unqualified to pronounce on the merits of this piece, which is an imitation of Tom Thumb, with the addition of male and female ghosts, smoaking pipes, and drinking gin. How far the public taste is likely to be ameliorated by nonsense dramatized, and the interest of managers benefited by the profanation of stage mysteries and appendages, we leave to our readers to decide. To us it seems presuming rather too much on the complaisance of an audience, to expect them to entertain sensations of symathizing agony at the sight of death, or to feel horror at the appearance of spectres and other supernatural beings, in a serious drama, when perhaps a few days previously, the same sort of exhibitions have been profaned under the form of ridiculous burlesques. In the days of young Roscius, a laudable object might have been assigned to the "Earls of Hammersmith," viewed in the light of satire against infant-spouting; but that mania being happily exploded, the remedy comes after the cure. Before we conclude, we must do justice to the hero of the piece, the infant Miss Carr. Without seeing her, it is impossible to believe a child of her age capable of such humour and expression as she displays in her part of Sir Walter. Mr. Elliston's engagement at the Haymarket having closed, he made his first re-appearance on his own boards on the 16th Oct. amidst unceasing bursts of applause from an overflowing audience, in the character of Col. Feignwell (Bold Stroke for a Wife). As we have on a former occasion paid our tribute of commendation to his performance of that part, we need only add, that his great dramatic powers seemed to have gained additional vigour by his absence.

FASHIONS FOR LADIES.

PLATE 28.—WALKING DRESS.

A SIMPLE French high frock of cambric, with small tucks round the bottom. An hussar coat of fine salmon-colour merino cloth, ornamented on each side with dark silk frogs, and lined and trimmed with skin. A military helmet cap, composed of the same materials, and decorated on the left side with a single curled ostrich feather. Half-boots of salmon-coloured kid; and ridicule of corresponding velvet, with lion spring snap of gold. Gloves of Limerick or pale lemon-coloured kid.

PLATE 29.—CARRIAGE COSTUME.

A plain high morning robe of India muslin, with an *à la Grecque* border of needle-work at the feet. A French wrapping coat of grey or blossom-coloured silk, trimmed entirely round with swansdown. Hair in dishevelled curls and twisted bands. Beehive hat, composed of the same material as the coat, with strings of lemon-coloured ribbon, and ornamented with two curled ostrich feathers. Half-boots of buff silk, and kid gloves of a lemon colour.

These dresses are furnished by Mrs. Gill, Cork-street, Burlington Gardens: which circumstance will sufficiently recommend them to the attention of the elegant and tasteful female.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The gloomy month of November brings back all our wintry feelings, and reminds us of the necessity of preparing winter dresses. Convenience and comfort are now the indications which should direct our choice; and though there is less room for the display of taste than during the gay and cheerful seasons of the year, still, if propriety be the guide, taste will approve its dictates. Fur seems an essential article in a winter dress; if judiciously applied, it is always rich and grand. The ermine robe has ranked in all ages among the insignia of royalty, and it has added weight to the eloquence of the senate and the bar: but while fur receives its just meed of praise, we would enter our formal protest against its injudicious application. Posterity will scarcely believe, that, for nearly a century, our lovely British women have been at the pains and trouble of carrying before them a thing called a muff, an unwieldy mass of fur, without form or comeliness, without object or end. The sudden and entire abandonment of these monstrous muffs, or rather muffles (for they completely *handcuffed* the poor women,) is a proof that they were never necessary or convenient; but they were fashionable, and what absurdities will not fashion tolerate! So fond has fashion always been of introducing unnatural and unseemly lumps and masses about the most delicate of Nature's forms, that even the long tippet, that graceful ornament of a winter dress, was not long suffered to retain its beauty, but soon swelled itself out into a large plaister of fur, which covered the back and shoulders, and completely destroyed the beauty of the figure. Absurdity does not soon stop in its career: we have since seen a fur tippet introduced, which can have no other object than to render unlovely all that Nature has made beautiful. If the muff has been compared to the muffles of the maniac, or the handcuffs of the prisoner, this tippet may be said to resemble the collar of martyrdom, which was formerly fixed upon the neck of the unfortunate victims of the infernal Inquisition. But we need not repeat what has already been said in a former Number. Our readers will recollect, that this tippet, on its first appearance, received our decided condemnation, and we did think that no woman of feeling or taste could ever have adopted it. We repeat, that we have no objection to fur, provided it be kept within bounds; let the pelisse or cloak be lined and trimmed with fur, let it be introduced on the bonnet or the boots, let the long tippet be again adopted; but, in the name of every thing that is lovely in woman, let us not tolerate deformity in the shape of fur, nor recommend ugliness because it happens to be fashionable.

Arbiter Elegantiarum.

MEDICAL REPORT.

An account of the practice of a physician, from the 15th of Sept. to the 15th of October, 1811.

Acute diseases.—Fever, 4...Inflammatory sore-throat, 3....Catarrh, 5....Acute rheumatism, 3...

Small-pox, 2....Acute diseases of infants, 6.

Chronic diseases. — Pulmonary consumption, 8...Cough and dyspnœa, 14....Pleurodyne, 2....Asthenia, 11....Palsy, 3....Apoplexy, 1 ....Marasmus, 2....Dropsy, 4.... Asthma, 3....Chronic rheumatism, 10....Jaundice, 2....Dysentery, 2 ....Diarrhœa, 7...Rheumatic gout, 2...Dyspepsia, 4...Colic, 3...Gastrodynia, 2...Scurvy, 1...Scrofula, 2...Hæmatemesis, 2...Dysure, 3... Tic douloreux, 1...Worms, 3... Female complaints, 6...Cutaneous diseases, 5.

The residents in London appear to have suffered considerably from the late continued unseasonable warmth of the weather. Those in health have complained of unusual languor and debility; whilst those labouring under disease have been more seriously affected; and some diseases appear to have been chiefly induced by the state of the atmosphere. Of these, may be enumerated febrile complaints, from slight fever to the graver form of typhus, two cases of which have occurred to my notice, one of them of very malignant character. Pulmonary consumption has been more prevalent in the district which I visit, than I remember for some time past. For this, it is difficult to assign a reason; in general, in this complaint, a temperature of 60 or 65°, is found most genial; of late, the thermometer, during the great part of the day, has ranged from 65 to 68°; consequently, according to the received opinions on the subject, phthisical patients ought to have derived benefit: as far as my own experience goes, this has not been the case. The febrile action has increased, the night sweats have been more copious, and the strength has more rapidly sunk. It has been recently proposed to shut up persons disposed to consumption, in chambers heated by stoves, where the temperature may be kept constantly up to a certain standard. This I have tried, but without finding that happy result which the projector of the plan confidently anticipated. It afforded no present help, and rendered it impossible for the patient to enjoy the cheering influence of the external air, except at the temperature of his own chamber. When patients are dismissed to a warmer climate, the benefit which sometimes is received, often depends upon the sea voyage; but it is difficult to ascertain what it is in the sea voyage which produces the salutary action. Some attribute it to the sickness which is usually induced, others to the fresh breezes, others to the exercise; they have each, according to their respective opinions, tried to produce similar effects without the voyage. Nauseating doses of antimonials, artificial atmospheres, horse and ass exercise, have been tried, but tried in vain. If the disease has advanced to a certain degree, it is rarely curable; in the beginning it is completely within the power of medicine. The predisposition to it may be removed by art; and even the first symptom, decidedly marked, may often be subdued; but, when fully established, and the lungs have given unequivocal evidence of ulceration, not Madeira itself will restore the unfortunate patient. The natives of that island, indeed, are very subject to the disease in question, which sometimes spreads through a district like a plague, destroying all whom it attacks. It is not generally

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A BORDER & a PATTERN of a Veil.

The Repository

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MANUFACTURERS, Factors, and Wholesale Dealers in Fancy Goods, that come within the scope of this Plan, are requested to send Patterns of such new Articles, as they come out; and if the requisites of Novelty, Fashion, and Elegance, are united, the quantity necessary for this Magazine will be ordered.

R. Ackermann, 101, Strand, London.

known, and is far from being the unanimous opinion of medical practitioners, that pulmonary consumption is infectious. From large experience in the treatment of this most fatal malady, *I* have no hesitation on the subject; it has been my painful lot to mark its progress in the young widow after the decease of her consumptive husband; frequently in sisters who have successively attended each other, the healthy sleeping with the sound, till both became victims of the disease; and at this moment I am attending a delicate youth, who slept in the same bed with his brother, far advanced in the complaint, and is himself now threatened with it. The inference is obvious, that healthy children, or persons of any description, should not sleep in the same bed with a consumptive patient.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The uncommonly warm weather through nearly the whole of last month, has continued a vigour in declining vegetation unprecedented in former years. The bud, or embryo shoot, for next year, is so forward and prominent, as to appear ready to burst into leaf.

The weather has been most favourable for agricultural pursuits. The dry month of September enabled the farmer to perfect his neglected fallows; and the genial showers of last month have prepared the land to receive the seed very favourably to a future crop.

The young wheats come up with a strong blade, the effect of the fine weather. The wheat sowing is in a forward state; but the produce of last harvest rises light, thin, and troughy in those districts that were affected with the blight: and what materially adds to the loss, when wheat is in this state, the present mode of separation will not start the whole of the corn from the ear.

Barley rises a rough sample, but a full crop.

Oats are more than an average crop.

Peas, beans, tares, and the whole of the leguminous tribe, yield well in every situation, except where they were affected with the fly.

The season has been very favourable for the lattermaths; also for the whole of the brassica tribe, which have made great growth for the month.

The early sown rye, tares, and all the soiling crops have made great progress, and promise to cover the land before the winter sets in.

ALLEGORICAL WOOD-CUT, WITH PATTERNS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

No. 1. A fawn-coloured lustre for evening or half dress. This appropriate article has not before been introduced of this becoming and delicate shade. It is usually trimmed with swansdown, or other light skin, or with falls of thread lace; and is sold by Mr. George, No. 19, Holywell-street, Strand.

No. 2. A new sea-weed printed

cambric, whose warmth of colouring renders it particularly adapted for the approaching winter season. It is calculated more immediately for the domestic or morning robe, and is worn with lace cuffs and frill. Sold by Waithman and Son, corner of Fleet-street, Blackfriars.

No. 3. A checked ladies' Merino cloth for habits, German coats, pelisses, &c. It is similar to that represented in the walking figure of the present Number of this work. The trimmings most fashionable and consistent for coats of this article are, Spanish silk braid and frogs, with divers kinds of fur, happily contrasted with the colour of the cloth.

No. 4. A Persian kerseymere, worked in tambour, first introduced in this country by the late Persian ambassador, and is much in vogue with our male fashionables. Some gentlemen trim the waistcoat, formed of this unique article, at the collar and breast with a border or edging of sable; it has a most comfortable and becoming effect during the winter months. This article, together with No. 3, is furnished by Messrs. Maunde and Co. wholesale and retail drapers and mercers, in Cornhill.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.

BANKRUPTS.

(Solicitors' Names between Parentheses.)

AGUILAR J Devonshire square, merchant (Wadeson, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin Friars

Aldebert J. C. C. Becher, and J. Hargreaves, Copthall buildings, merchants (Dennett and Greaves, King's Arms yard, Coleman street

Allbutt J. Wolverhampton, victualler (Bodfield, Hind court, Fleet street

Anger E. Eastbourne, Sussex, merchant (Hoper and Son, Lewes

Ball W. Newcastle upon Tyne, vintner (Constable, Symond's inn

Bate W. jun. Bilston, Stafford, brick-maker (Stuart, Bilston

Bowdler W. Cheapside, Manchester warehouseman (Milne and Co. Temple

Brackenbury J. and C. Ely, bankers and grocers (Evans and Archer, Ely

Bradby J. Milford, Wilts, timber-merchant (Lowton, Temple

Bradshaw E. J. Poulson, and B. Vitty, Manchester, horse-milliners (Ellis, Chancery lane

Brickwood L. St. Andrew Undershaft, London dealer, (Dawes, Angel court, Throgmortonstreet

Brierley J. Lees, Lancaster, cotton-spinner (Ellis, Chancery lane

Brown W. Loftsome, York, corn-dealer (Belk, Pontefract

Buckridge J. Lambeth, barge-builder (Upstone, Charles street, Cavendish square

Bull W. G. Wych street, St. Clement's, publican (Frowd, Serle street, Lincoln's inn

Burrell D. Jermyn street, jeweller (Holmes and Lowden, Clement's inn

Byrth J. Plymouth dock, grocer (Fothergill and Co. Great Winchester street

Carbin J. Holloway, underwriter (Mitchell, Union court, Old Broad street

Chandler, Stow-upland, Suffolk, corn-merchant (Marriott, Stow-upland

Clarke C. Calthwaite, Cumberland, cattle-dealer (Birkett, Bond court, Walbrook

Coburn T. Witney, Oxford, woolstapler (North and Harrison, Woodstock

Cooper H. and R. S. Mount street, coachmakers (Dawson and Wratislaw, Saville place

Cox G. Wood-street, factor (Wood, Richmond buildings, Soho

Crosley G. Manchester, silversmith (Milne and Parry, Temple

Davies D. Whitechapel, linen-draper (Langloh, Bream's buildings, Chancery lane

Dickenson J. Liverpool, merchant (Windle, John street, Bedford row

Dickins J. Hulme, Manchester, grocer (Ellis, Chancery lane

Downes R. Long-acre, watch-maker (Jones and Reynal, Royal Exchange

Downie J. Limehouse, merchant (Robinson and Hill, Great Coram street

Dudley F. Stafford, joiner (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn

Earnsby D. Daventry, Northampton, milliner (Welsh, Nicholas lane, Lombard street

Fansman J. Plymouth, baker (Peers, Plymouth dock

Foster H. and W. G. Sharp, Basinghall st. warehousemen (Payne and Morshead, Aldermanbury

Gate J. and W. Wright, Gravel lane, Southwark, brewers (Alcock, Corner, and Lindsay, St. Thomas's street, Borough

Graham W. Liverpool, liquor-merchant (Freckleton, Liverpool
Gritton J. T. Boston, wine merchant (Rosser and Son, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn
Gudgin G. Clipstone street, Mary-le-bone, straw-hat-manufacturer (Parton, Walbrook
Harper W. Norwich, hatter (Presland, Brunswick square
Harrington T. New Sarum, Wilts, silver-smith (Hurst, Lawrence lane, Cheapside
Hearn W. Holborn hill, linen-draper (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warnford court
Heselwood T. York, grocer (Brook and Bulmer, York
Hodge, P. Barnstaple, Devon, builder (Bremridge, Barnstaple
Horrocks J. Bolton-le-Moors, manufacturer (Tarn, Warnford court
Hubbard J. jun. Grub street, upholsterer (Kayll, Cross street, Newington
Inkersley T. R. Lister, and W. Crabtree, Leeds, merchants (Atkinson and Bolland, Leeds
James J. Langthorn, Carmarthen, shop-keeper (Barber, Gray's inn
Johnson H. and T. Pritchard, Nile place, New Kent Road, Newington, Surry, builders, (Charsley, Mark lane
Jones R. Lock's Fields, Surry, victualler (Whittons, Great James street, Bedford row
Jones J. D. Philpot lane, merchant (Wilde and Knight, Castle street, Falcon square
King J. Brick lane, Spitalfields, tailor (Cattel, Philpot lane
King W. H. Fleet lane, cabinet-maker (Taylor, Fore street, Cripplegate
Levitt J. Hull, merchant, (Martin and Scholefield, Hull
Lewis P. Birmingham, merchant (Spurrier and Ingleby, Birmingham
Lewis M. and J. Newtown, Montgomery, manufacturers (Edmunds, Lincoln's inn
Linging L S. Bread street hill, merchant (Lloyd, Broad street
Lycete J. Bedwardine, Worcester, glove-manufacturer (Pownall, Staple's inn
M'Adam W. Bishopgate Within, merchant (Kearsey and Spurr, Bishopgate street
Mallalieu J. Manchester, and W. Mallalieu, Heligoland, merchants (Hurd, Temple
Maskew W. Whitehaven, Cumberland, insurance-broker (Adamson and Perry, Whitehaven
M'Clure R. Manchester, merchant (Duckworth and Co. Manchester
Mecrow W. Dover, hoyman (Shipdem, Dover
Midlane W. Gosport, grocer (Weddell, Gosport
Napier T. late of Dublin, merchant (Windle, John street, Bedford row
Newman W. Bocking, Essex, silk-throwster (Fisker, New inn
Noble R. Clarke's Terrace, Cannon street road, merchant (Alliston, Freeman's court, Cornhill
Nobles B. Scaldern, Bedfordshire, tailor (Jepson, Castle-street, Holborn.
Ogden J. sen. Pendleton, Lancaster, bleacher (Cardwell, Manchester
Parsons W. Fore street, Limehouse, butcher (Thompson and Oram, Greenfield street, Commercial road
Plumbe J. Liverpool, money-scrivener (Blackstock and Bunce, Temple
Postles J. Manchester, builder and joiner (Barret, Wilson, and Hamer, Manchester
Reddish J. Manchester, stationer (Ellis, Chancery lane
Ridge J. Glastonbury, baker (Shephard and Adlington, Gray's inn square
Rodbard A. Salford, Manchester, builder (Ellis, Chancery lane
Saltar J. Exeter, merchant (Blakes, Cook's court, Carey street
Scott J. W. Grantham, Lincoln, banker (White, Grantham
Scotton R Cannon street road, St. George's in the East, victualler (Whittons, Great James street, Bedford row
Shale S. Wolverhampton, lock-smith (Williams, Staple's inn
Smith J. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer (Cardwell, Manchester
Smith P. Piccadilly, linen-draper (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warnford court
Smith J. Tabernacle walk, merchant (Wilde and Knight, Castle street, Falcon square
Southall R. S and B. Dudley, Worcester, nail-ironmongers (Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thomson, Copthall court
Stansfield W. Lee's Hall, Lancaster, cotton-spinner (Edge, Manchester
Stanton R. Frith street, Soho, bronze-manufacturer (Greenhill, Gray's inn square
Stead J. Foster lane, Cheapside, warehouse-man (Collins and Waller, Spital square
Stone J. Windsor, haberdasher (Pearce and Son, Swithin's lane, Cannon street
Storry R. New Malton, York, grocer (Robinson, Essex street, Strand
Stracy T. A C. Greville and J. Fabian, Prince's street, silk-men (Tilson and Co. Chatham place, Blackfriars
Taylor R. Commercial place, merchant (Wegrer, jun. Jewry street, Aldgate
Taylor W. Liverpool, porter (Greaves and Brome, Liverpool
Thomson R. Berwick on Tweed, grocer (Lowless and Crosse, St. Mildred's court Poultry
Thornley S. Manchester, manufacturer (Milne and Parry, Temple
Thornton T. Coppice row, Clerkenwell, baker (Gatty and Co. Angel court, Throgmorton street
Trew S. Weare, Somerset, brick-maker (Blake, Cook's court, Carey street
Van Millingen J. Sion square, Whitechapel, jeweller (Bennett, New inn Buildings
Varicas A. Founder's court, merchant (Millett, Middle Temple lane
Waller G. Strand, baker (Blacklow, Frith street, Soho
Ward C. and J. Brown, Bolton le Moors, Lancaster, hay-merchants (Bretherton, Wigan.
Wardle W. Prestwich, Lancashire, cotton-merchant (Halstead and Ainsworth, Manchester
Whitgrove J. T. Kidderminster, tanner (Wheeler, Winterfold, near Kidderminster
Williams T. Worcester, upholder (Hunt, Surry street, Strand
Wilson J. E. Houndsditch, hardwareman (Tucker, Bartlett's building s

Wilson T. Liverpool, and T. Green, Burslem, Stafford, manufacturers of earthenware [Ward, Burslem

Wilson W Knottingley, York, coal and corn-dealer, (Bell, Pontefract

Wood J. Sunderland, grocer (Tilson and Preston, Chatham place, New Bridge street

Woodcock J. West Ham, grocer (Argill, Whitechapel road

DIVIDENDS.

Ackerley S. Liverpool, woollen-draper, Oct. 22—Adam J and J. Ludlow, Walworth, oilmen, Oct. 26—Aitkin J. Burnley, Lancaster, manufacturer, Oct. 14—Anderson A and D. Robertson, Coleman street, insurance-brokers, Nov. 10—Anderson J. R. Throgmorton street, merchant, Nov. 2—Andrews T. Basinghall st. Blackwell hall-factor, Nov. 2—Arbuthnot A. Philpot lane, merchant, Nov. 5—Attwell R. Teddington, Bedfordshire, baker, Nov. 5—Badcock J. Paternoster row, bookseller, Nov. 2—Bagster R. Piccadilly, upholsterer, Nov. 30—Bainbridge W. W. Fletcher and J. Barber, Barnes, Surry, soap-manufacturers, Nov. 2—Ballin S. Wootton under Edge, Glocester, linen-draper, Nov. 18 — Baucutt T. Long Buckby, Northampton, money-scrivener, Oct. 25—Bayley C. Bath, pastry-cook, Nov. 11—Beck S. Bury street, St. Mary Axe, jeweller, Oct. 26—Bennett S. Bath, upholsterer, Nov. 11—Bently T. and E. A Whytt, Fenchurch street, drysalters, Nov. 2—Benwell J. Freshford, Somerset, innholder, Nov.1—Bilby W. Hart street, Bloomsbury, builder, Nov 12—Blackburne F. and G. Y. Bonner, Lynn, Norfolk, merchants, Oct 29—Bow J. Manchester. box-maker, Nov 7—Boyce A and R. Kenyon, Liverpool, merchants, Oct. 30—Bramley J. Essex wharf, coal-merchant, Nov. 12—Brickwood J. S. Stoke Newington, brewer, Nov. 16—Brown J. jun. Cannon street, cheesemonger, Oct. 26—Burrows J. Hammersmith, victualler, Nov. 5—Carey E. M. Liverpool, merchant, Oct. 14, Nov. 6—Carr G. and J. Sheffield, grocers, Oct. 16—Chamberlayne T. and W. Williams, Cumberland street, Portman square, coach-makers, Oct. 12—Chapman T. Macclesfield, butcher, Nov. 6—Charlton M. Argyle street, victualler, Nov. 16—Child T. B. Neath, Glamorgan, tanner, Oct 8—Clough G. Derby, grocer, Nov. 8—Cock A and D. Marshall street, St. James's, army-clothiers, Sept. 24—Colwill C. Leicester square, cabinet-maker, Nov. 16—Cook J. Bristol, looking-glass manufacturer, Oct. 29—Copper T. W. Pancras lane, warehouseman, Nov. 30—Cornford T. and G. Milford lane, Middlesex, coal-merchants, Oct. 22—Corrie J. Weston street, Southwark, brewer, Oct. 19—Coxe D. sen and jun. Mark lane, brandy-merchants, Oct. 12—Crosland S Liverpool, ship-chandler, Oct. 23—Crush W. Chelmsford, upholsterer, Nov. 12—Curgenven R. jun. Plymouth, linen-draper, Oct. 15—Dallas A. Tower hill, wine-merchant, Nov. 19—Daniels J. Manchester, and J. Daniels, Liverpool, dealers in earthenware, Nov. 7—Davies R. Rose's Gateway, Bermondsey, leather-dresser, Nov. 2—Denton J. Burnham, Essex, seedsman, Nov. 5—Dumelow J. Hinckley, grocer, Nov. 12—Elkins C. J. and V. May, Liverpool, patent silk-hat manufacturers, Oct. 9—Emdin A. G. Portsmouth, shopkeeper, Nov. 5—Emery S. Brewood, Stafford, timber-merchant, Oct. 30—Endall W. Chipping Norton, Oxford, mercer, Oct. 16—Fairlow J. Great Scotland yard, coal-merchant, Nov. 2—Favenc P. Winchester street, Old Broad st. merchant, Nov. 16—Fidler G E. Oxford st. jeweller, Oct. 15—Field W. Trowbridge, Wilts, innholder, Nov. 4—Fisher B. Witney, Oxford, woolstapler, Nov. 8—Fleet J. Lambeth, miller, Nov. 5—Fleming T. Deal, ship-agent, Nov. 12—Gairdner J. E. and A. Cannon st. merchants, Nov. 2—Gorton J. Manchester, merchant, Nov. 5—Grant C. Cushion court, Broad street merchant, Nov. 19—Gresley R. Manchester, victualler, Oct. 30—Griffiths J. Hill, Southampton, slater, Nov 1—Hemingway J. Halifax, York, grocer, Nov. 4—Henderson J. and A. Neilson, Mitre court, Milk street, Oct. 19—Henzell G. Little East cheap, underwriter, Nov. 16—Heslop W. Long Acre, man's mercer, Nov 5—Heyes J. Wigan, linen-manufacturer, Nov. 4—Hiams H. Walter's place, Lambeth road, merchant, Nov. 5—Higgins W. Great St. Helen's, wine-merchant, Oct. 29—Hill J. Great Mary le bone street, tailor, Nov. 26—Hill J. Salsford, Somerset, dealer, Nov. 18—Hindley T and S. Cooling, Manchester, calico-manufacturers, Oct. 29—Hitchon W. St. Peter's hill, Doctors' Commons, whalebone-merchant, Dec. 2—Hodgson J. Birmingham, merchant, Oct. 19—Hogg J and E. Holmes, Sherborne lane, merchants, Nov 16—Holland J. Newman street, coal-merchant, Oct. 29—Hopkins J. Worcester, hop-merchant, Nov 7— Hordern T. Uttoxeter, grocer, Oct. 30—Hudtwalcker H. Langbourne chambers, Fenchurch street, merchant, Oct. 29— Hurnsley P. Beverley, cabinet-maker, Nov. 2—Hurrey J. R. Powlis, and I. Hurrey, Nag's head court, Gracechurch street, merchants, Nov. 30—Hussey C. and N. Newgate street, linen-drapers, Nov. 16— Hutchinson W. P. Liverpool, grocer, Oct. 28—Hutchinson J. N. Poland street, victualler, Nov. 2—Israel A. Portsmouth, silversmith, Oct. 22—Jackson G. Tottenham Court road, oil and colour-man, Nov. 5—Jackson H. Mincing lane, merchant, Nov. 16—Jarvis J Bath, victualler, Oct. 21—Jones J. Davies street, upholder, Oct. 26—Kellitt D. Leeds, butcher, Oct. 24—Kemp J. R. Haslemere, Surrey, victualler, Nov. 5—King G. Hampstead, shopkeeper, Oct. 19—Laughton T. Old Ford, coal-merchant, Nov. 5—Lawrence S. Oxford street, grocer. Dec. 7—Lee R. and D. Payne, Cheapside, shall-printers, Oct. 19—Lee T. Poland street, coachmaker, Oct. 22—Legassick W. Deptford, butcher, Nov. 5—Lewis E. New Bond street, haberdasher, Oct. 19—Lewis T. Bedminster, Somerset, bacon-factor, Oct. 29—Lister P. Slater Ing, York, cotton spinner, Nov. 4—Littlewood J. Mortimer street, butcher, Oct. 29—Lonsdale J. Newton by the Sea, Northumberland, corn-factor, Nov. 9—Lowton E. Mark lane, merchant, Nov. 5—Lucas W. Bishop's Castle, Salop, currier, Nov. 16.—Luke W. R. Whitehall, and H Jenkin, West Smithfield, linen-draper, Oct. 25—Lumb W. and T. Leeds, York, cabinet-makers, Oct. 14—Maggs G. Bristol, linen-draper, Nov. 5—Mallard J. Bristol, merchant, Nov. 1.

(To be concluded in our next.)

LONDON MARKETS.

Return of Wheat from Sept. 30 to Oct. 5.

TOTAL, 11,637 quarters.—Average, 105s. $3\frac{1}{2}$d per quarter, or 1s. $3\frac{1}{4}$d. per quarter lower than last return.

Return of Flour from October 5 to 11.

TOTAL, 15,512 sacks.—Average, 99s. $1\frac{1}{2}$d. per sack, or 0s. $0\frac{1}{4}$d. per sack higher than last return.

Average of England and Wales, October 12.

	s	d		s	d		s	d
Wheat	99	6	Barley	46	2	Beans	50	8
Rye -	50	0	Oats -	28	11	Pease	57	10

CORN, SEEDS, &c.

	s.	s.	s.		s.	s.	s.
Wheat, white, per quarter	70	90	120	Tares, per bushel -	7	9	11
—— red - -	70	88	114	Turnip - -	24	28	28
—— foreign	76	90	120	Mustard, brown -	15	17	19
Rye - - -	40	44	50	—— white	11	13	15
Barley, English	40	46	50	Canary, per qr.	80	86	92
Malt - - -	55	70	85	Hempseed -	42	48	50
Oats, Feed -	26	30	33	Linseed - -	60	90	100
—— Friezland	—	—	—	Clover, red, per cwt.	80	95	105
—— Poland	30	36	40	—— white	82	100	108
—— Potatoe	36	38	42	—— foreign, red	78	98	110
Beans, Pigeon	—	—	—	—— white	84	105	115
—— Horse -	—	—	—	Trefoil - -	15	30	40
Pease, Boiling	70	84	95	Carraway -	58	62	64
—— Grey -	50	65	68	Coriander -	30	33	35
Flour, per sack	100	—	—				
—— Seconds	90	95	—				
—— Scotch	85	90	—				

American Flour —s a —s (nominal) per barrel of 196lbs.
Rapeseed, per last - - - - - - £44 a 48,
Linseed Oil Cakes, per thousand £15 15s. to £16 0s. per 1,000 cakes of 3lb each.

SUGAR, &c. per Cwt.

	s		s
Muscovade, fine	75	a	84
—— good	65	a	74
—— ordinary	59	a	64
East India, white	72	a	85
—— yellow	56	a	71
—— brown	56	a	71

MOLASSES 38s. 6d. a —s. —

REFINED SUGAR.

	s		s
Double Loaves	114	a	130
Hambro' ditto	94	a	106
Powder ditto	94	a	106
Single ditto	88	a	100
Canary Lumps	86	a	92
Large ditto	84	a	—
Bastards, whole	64	a	68
—— faces	74	a	78
—— middles	67	a	72
—— tips -	64	a	65

GINGER.

Jamaica, white	82	a	200
Barbadoes, ditto	75	a	80
—— black	70	a	75

RICE, *Bonded.*

Carolina -	24	a	26
Brazil - -	26	a	28

COFFEE, *Bonded.*

	s	d		s	d
Dominica, Surinam, &c.					
Fine -	75	0	a	85	0
Good	70	0	a	74	0
Ordinary	65	0	a	69	0
Triage	30	0	a	50	0
Jamaica.					
Fine -	75	0	a	85	0
Good	60	0	a	74	0
Ordinary	40	0	a	59	0
Triage	20	0	a	39	0
Mocha	300	0	a	600	0
Bourbon	90	0	a	120	0
St. Domingo	60	0	a	70	0
Java -	90	0	a	100	0

COCOA, *Bonded.*

Trinidad and Carraccas	90	0	a	100	0
Plantation	65	0	a	80	0

SPICES and PEPPER, per lb.

Nutmegs	18	0	a	24	0
Cloves	10	0	a	10	6
Cinnamon	10	6	a	11	6
Mace	36	0	a	42	0
Pepp. white	5	3	a	—	0
—— black	2	5	a	2	6
Pimento	2	0	a	—	0

Average price of Raw Sugar, exclusive of duty, 30s. $0\frac{1}{4}$d.

Sugars are rather dull than otherwise this month, but the prices somewhat advanced.

HOPS in the Borough.

BAGS	£	s		£	s	POCKETS	£	s		£	s
Kent - -	5	0	a	6	10	Kent - -	5	15	a	7	7
Sussex - -	4	10	a	5	18	Sussex - -	4	18	a	6	6
Essex - -	0	0	a	0	0	Farnham -	9	0	a	11	0

CORN, &c. per Quarter.

	Sept.	Wheat. s		s	Barley. s		s	Oats. s		s	Beans. s		s	Pease. s		s
Maidstone	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Lincoln	11	75	a	96	40	a	47	22	a	26	52	a	—	—	a	—
Canterbury	12	80	a	126	38	a	45	32	a	38	42	a	50	54	a	60
Lewes	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Chesterfield	12	72	a	100	30	a	48	27	a	37	—	a	—	50	a	53
Ashborne	12	90	a	100	—	a	—	26	a	32	48	a	56	—	a	—
Lynn	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Gainsboro'	15	90	a	97	35	a	45	22	a	32	44	a	50	—	a	—
Louth	16	80	a	94	36	a	40	20	a	28	38	a	44	—	a	—
Sandwich	16	80	a	120	36	a	44	30	a	38	—	a	—	—	a	—
Newark	15	92	a	100	42	a	47	26	a	32	50	a	54	—	a	—
Uppingham	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Newbury	17	100	a	132	44	a	50	30	a	37	56	a	60	60	a	—
Devizes	17	98	a	124	42	a	50	28	a	34	48	a	59	—	a	—
Reading	19	90	a	133	42	a	49	32	a	35	56	a	62	—	a	—
Swansea	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Henley	17	100	a	132	39	a	46	30	a	33	50	a	60	—	a	—
Maidenhead	16	103	a	132	45	a	49	30	a	36	58	a	60	62	a	63
Salisbury	15	108	a	120	44	a	50	26	a	36	56	a	62	—	a	—
Penrith	15	88	a	—	35	a	—	24	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Hull	15	70	a	98	40	a	43	20	a	29	40	a	46	—	a	—
Basingstoke	16	112	a	128	41	a	46	29	a	34	—	a	—	—	a	—
Wakefield	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Andover	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Warminster	19	105	a	125	50	a	56	34	a	37	60	a	72	—	a	—

SPIRITS, per Gallon (exclusive of duty).

	s	d		s	d		s	d		s	d
Brandy, Cog.	8	9	a	9	6	Mol. Spirits, British	13	10	a	14	0
—— Spanish	5	0	a	5	2	—— Irish -	0	0	a	0	0
Hollands Gin	8	0	a	8	6	—— Scotch	0	0	a	0	0
Rum, Jamaica	4	6	a	6	9	Spirits of Wine	24	0	a	0	0
—— Lew. Isl.	3	8	a	4	6						

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR SEPTEMBER, 1811.

Conducted, at Manchester, by THOMAS HANSON, *Esq.*

1811. SEPT.	Wind.	Pressure.			Temperature.			Weather.	Evap.	Rain.
		Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.			
1	S 1	30,05	29,95	30,000	68,0°	47,0°	57,50°	fine	—	
○ 2	S 1	30,35	30,05	30,200	61,5	50,0	55,75	brilliant	—	
3	S E 1	30,35	30,35	30,350	60,0	43,0	51,50	fine	.210	.033
4	S E 1	30,35	30,31	30,330	60,5	40,5	50,50	fine	—	
5	N 1	30,31	30,31	30,310	60,5	49,0	54,75	fine	—	
6	S W 1	30,35	30,31	30,330	69,0	46,0	57,50	brilliant	—	
7	Calm	30,38	30,35	30,365	70,0	47,0	58,50	brilliant	—	
8	Calm	30,38	30,35	30,365	67,5	42,0	54,75	brilliant	—	
☽ 9	S 1	30,35	30,20	30,275	69,5	42,0	55,75	brilliant	—	
10	S 1	30,20	30,10	30,150	69,5	47,0	58,25	brilliant	.790	
11	S W 1	30,10	30,00	30,050	69,5	52,0	60,75	brilliant	—	
12	E 1	30,22	30,10	30 160	66,0	52,0	59,00	brilliant	—	
13	S E 1	30,22	30,15	30,185	69,0	59,0	64,00	brilliant	—	
14	S E 1	30,15	30,08	30,115	71,0	51,0	61,00	brilliant	.690	
15	E 1	30,15	30,10	30,125	68,0	49,0	58,50	brilliant	—	
16	E 1	30,15	30,15	30,150	60,5	50,5	55,50	gloomy	—	
● 17	N E 1	30,15	29,97	30,060	68,0	51,0	59,50	fine	—	
18	S E 1	29,97	29,94	29,955	69,0	49,0	59,00	brilliant	.595	
19	S E 1	29,94	29,64	29,790	69,0	47,0	58,00	brilliant	—	
20	S E 1	29,64	29,23	29,435	69,5	51,0	60,25	variable	—	—
21	S 1	29,50	29,23	29,365	67,5	55,0	61,25	fine	.555	.390
22	S 2	29,55	29,45	29,500	64,0	48,0	56,00	gloomy	—	
23	S 2	29,45	29, 5	29,300	61,0	50,0	55,50	rainy	—	—
24	S E 1	29,30	29,15	29,225	58,0	42,0	50,00	fine	—	
☾ 25	S 1	29,15	28,45	28,800	60,0	49,0	54,50	rainy	—	—
26	S 1	29,85	28,45	28,650	58,0	48,0	53,00	rainy	.260	1.760
27	S 2	29,15	28,86	29,000	57,0	47,0	52,00	cloudy	—	
28	S 1	29,30	29,15	29,225	57,0	47,0	52,00	cloudy	—	
29	S 0	29,45	29,30	29,375	61,0	50,0	55,50	clear	—	
30	S 1	29,55	29,42	29,485	58,0	50,0	54,00	cloudy	.210	.780
			Mean	29,820		Mean	56,46	Inches	3,310	2,960

RESULTS.

Mean barometrical pressure, 29.820—maximum, 30.38, wind calm—minimum, 28.45, wind S 1—Range, 1,93 inch.

The greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, is .75 of an inch, which was on the 25th.

Mean temperature, 56°.46—maximum, 71° wind S. E. 1—Minimum 40°.5, wind S. E. 1—Range 30.5

The greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours is 27°, which was on the 9th.

Spaces described by the barometer, 5.20 inches—Number of changes, 12

Rain, &c. this month, 2.960 inches—number of wet days, 5—Total rain this year, 26,060 in.

The quantity of water evaporated from the surface of water exposed to the rays of the sun and wind, is 33.10 inches.—Total this year, 26.965 inches.

WIND.

N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Variable.	Calm.
1	1	3	8	13	2	0	0	2	0

Number of observations 30—Brisk winds 0—Boisterous ones 0.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1811.

Conducted by Mr. J. Gibson, Laboratory, Stratford, Essex.

1811. AUG.	Wind.	Pressure. Max.	Pressure. Min.	Pressure. Mean.	Temperature. Max.	Temperature. Min.	Temperature. Mean.	Weather.	Evap.	Rain.
1	N W	29,99	29,90	29,945	68°	49°	58,5°	fine	—	
○ 2	N E	30,07	29,99	30,030	64	46	55,0	fine	—	
3	N E	30,08	30,07	30,075	66	54	60,0	fine	.34	
4	N E	30,07	30,06	30,065	65	53	59,0	cloudy	—	
5	N E	30,06	30,05	30,055	72	50	61,0	fine	—	
6	N E	30,05	30,05	30,050	75	46	60,5	fine	.35	
7	E	30,05	30,05	30,050	74	44	59,0	fine	—	
8	Var.	30,05	30,05	30,050	75	48	61,5	fine	—	
☽ 9	N	30,05	30,03	30,040	77	49	63,0	fine	.33	
10	N	30,03	29,97	30,000	77	47	62,0	fine	—	
11	N E	29,97	29,95	29,960	78	56	67,0	fine	—	
12	N E	30,00	29,95	29,975	75	52	63,5	fine	.21	
13	E	30,00	29,96	29,980	75	41	58,0	fine	—	
14	E	29,96	29,93	29,945	77	47	62,0	fine	—	
15	E	29,93	29,93	29,930	71	56	63,5	fine	—	
16	N E	29,93	29,90	29,915	70	45	57,5	cloudy	.38	
● 17	E	29,90	29,88	29,890	73	46	59,5	fine	—	
18	E	29,88	29,79	29,835	73	45	59,0	fine	—	
19	E	29,79	29,57	29,680	74	49	61,5	fine	—	
20	Var.	29,57	29,50	29,535	78	51	64,5	clouds	.43	—
21	Var.	29,66	29,50	29,580	74	56	65,0	cloudy	—	.06
22	N W	29,70	29,57	29,635	66	56	61,0	clouds	—	
23	Var.	29,50	29,41	29,455	64	46	55,0	rainy	—	.14
24	Var.	29,54	29,00	29,270	68	51	59,5	cloudy	.28	.22
☾ 25	W	29,23	28,96	29,095	63	49	56,0	rainy	—	.64
26	Var.	29,19	29,17	29,180	65	47	56,0	cloudy	—	.10
27	S W	29,35	29,19	29,270	52	43	47,5	rainy	—	.48
28	N W	29,47	29,35	29,410	59	47	53,0	cloudy	.33	—
29	N W	29,60	29,47	29,535	63	50	56,5	fine	—	.19
30	W	29,60	29,50	29,550	64	54	59,0	cloudy	.14	.05
			Mean	29,766		*Mean*	59,4	*Total*	2,89 *in.*	1,88 *in.*

RESULTS. Prevailing winds, easterly.—Mean height of barometer, 29,766 inches—thermometer, 59°,4.—Total of evaporation, 2,89 inches.—Rain 1,88 inch.

Notes.—5th. Fine moonlight night—6th. The evening remarkably clear, favourable for observing the comet—8th. Very bright moonlight night—9th. and 10th. Foggy mornings—16th. Cloudy morning—20th. A stratus on the marshes in the morning—afternoon clouded—a slight shower of rain in the evening, with frequent lightning—21st. Foggy morning—some rain in the afternoon and thunder at a distance—23d. Rainy morning—wind high—24th. Evening cold—night rainy—wind boisterous—25th. Rainy day—night wet and stormy—the wind blowing furiously from the W. and S. W.—26th. Morning more calm—barometer rising—27th. Rainy day—evening fine—moon bright—28th. Foggy morning.

Prices of Fire-Office, Mine, Dock, Canal, Water-Works, Brewery, and Public Institution Shares, &c. &c. for OCTOBER, 1811.

Sun Fire Office	£182 a 185 pr. sh.
Albion Fire and Life Assurance	£53 a 54 do
Globe Ditto	113 a 114 do.
Royal Exchange	280 do.
London Dock Stock	£117 a 118 per cent.
Commercial Ditto	150 a 155 per share
East Country Ditto	£73 a 75 do.
Coventry Canal	£700 do
Ellesmere Ditto	£72 a 74 do.
Grand Surry Ditto	£100 a 101 do
Huddersfield Ditto	£25 a 26 do.
Kennet and Avon Ditto	£31 a 32 do.
Rochdale Ditto	£51 a 53 do.
East London Water-works	£90 a 92 per sh.
Grand Junction Ditto	£4 do. pm.
West Middlesex Ditto	£7 do dis.
Portsmouth and Farlington Do.	Par do.
Commercial Road Stock	£130 per cent.
Dover-Street Ditto	£13 a 10 per share dis.
London Institution	75gs do.
Surrey Ditto	£14 a 15 gs. do.
Auction Mart	£5 do. pm.
Covent-Garden Theatre	£474 a 484 do.
Day Newspaper	10s. do. dis.
Gass Light	£3 do. pm.

WOLFE & Co. 9, 'Change-Alley, Cornhill, & FORTUNE & Co. 13, Cornhill.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Date.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 pr.ct. Red.	4 pr.ct. Cons.	Navy 5 pr.ct.	Long Ann.	Omnium	Impl.3 pr.ct.	Impl. Anns.	Irish 5 pr. ct	S. Sea Stock.	S. Sea Anns.	India Stock	India Bonds.	Exchqr. Bills.	St. Lotty Tickets.	Cons. for Ac Oct. 11
Sep. 21	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Shut	63¾ a ⅞	Shut	Shut	95¼	Shut	*Par*	62⅝	—	Shut	—	Shut	—	17 *Pm.*	4 *Pm.*	£19 19s.	64⅛
25	—	63⅞ a ⅝	—	80⅞	95¼	—	0⅛ *Dis.*	62⅞	—	—	—	—	—	15 *Pm.*	2*Dis* 3*Pm*	—	64
26	—	63⅝ a ½	—	80⅞	95⅛	—	0¼ *Dis.*	—	—	—	68⅛	—	—	14 *Pm.*	3*Dis* 3*Pm*	—	63⅞
27	—	63⅝ a ¾	—	80⅞	95⅛	—	0⅜ *Dis.*	62¾	—	—	—	—	—	14 *Pm.*	3*Dis* 3*Pm*	—	63⅞
28	—	63¾ a ⅝	—	Shut	95⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 *Pm.*	2*Dis* 2*Pm*	—	63⅞
30	—	63⅝ a ½	—	—	95⅛	—	0⅜ *Dis.*	62⅝	—	—	—	—	—	15 *Pm.*	4*Dis* 3*Pm*	—	63⅞
Oct. 1	—	63½ a ¼	—	—	95	—	0⅝ *Dis.*	62⅜	—	—	—	—	—	15 *Pm.*	4*Dis* 1*Pm*	—	63⅝
2	—	63½ a ⅜	—	—	95	—	0½ *Dis.*	62⅜	5⅞	—	—	—	181½	15 *Pm.*	4*Dis* 2*Pm*	—	63⅝
3	—	63½ a ⅝	64⅜	—	95⅛	—	0½ *Dis.*	Shut	5⅞	—	68¼	—	—	16 *Pm.*	2*Dis* 4*Pm*	—	63⅞
4	—	63⅜ a ⅝	Shut	—	95⅛	—	0½ *Dis.*	—	Shut	—	—	—	—	17 *Pm.*	2*Dis* 4*Pm*	—	63¾
5	—	63¾ a ½	—	—	95⅛	—	0⅜ *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	—	181½	18 *Pm.*	5*Dis* 5*Pm*	—	63¾
7	—	63⅝ a ½	—	80⅞	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 *Pm.*	2*Dis* 4*Pm*	—	63¾
8	—	63½ a ⅝	—	Shut	95⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 *Pm.*	2*Dis* 5*Pm*	—	63⅝
9	—	63½ a ¾	—	—	95½	—	0½ *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	—	181½	18 *Pm.*	1*Dis* 5*Pm*	—	63¾
10	—	63¾ a ⅝	—	—	95⅝	—	0⅜ *Dis.*	—	—	92⅛	—	—	181½	19 *Pm.*	1*Dis* 5*Pm*	—	63¾
11	—	63¾ a ½	62¾	78¾	95½	16½	0½ *Dis.*	—	—	—	68⅝	62⅜	—	15 *Pm.*	1*Dis* 5*Pm*	—	—
12	233	63⅝ a ½	62¾	78⅝	95½	16½	0½ *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 *Pm.*	1*Par* 5*Pm*	—	64⅛
14	Shut	63½ a ⅝	62⅝	78⅝	95⅝	16 7/16	0⅝ *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	62¼	—	15 *Pm.*	*Par* 5*Pm*	—	64
15	—	63⅜ a ⅝	62⅝	78⅝	95⅞	16 7/16	0¾ *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	62¼	182	15 *Pm.*	1*Par* 6*Pm*	—	64
16	232	63⅜ a ½	62½	78⅝	95⅞	16⅜	0¾ *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	62⅜	182	15 *Pm.*	*Par* 6 *Pm*	—	64
17	231¾	63½ a ⅛	62½	78⅝	95⅞	16⅜	—	—	—	—	—	62⅛	—	15 *Pm.*	1*Dis* 6*Pm*	—	63⅞
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	—	63⅛ a ¼	62¼	78⅜	95⅝	16¼	1⅛ *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	—	181¾	14 *Pm.*	1*Dis* 5*Pm*	19 19	63¾

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